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USSR Report

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

No. 1483

PRESS SURVEYS FROM SOVIET
SOUTHERN REPUBLICS

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PRESS SURVEYS FROM SOVIET SOUTHERN REPUBLICS

This report consists of editorial reports of articles found in the press of the southern republics of the Soviet Union which include the Transcaucasian republics of Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia; the Central Asian republics of Kirghizia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan. Selections are unique to the native-language press of the indicated republics. The surveys contain material on political affairs, economics, social, cultural, international and military issues.

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ARMENIAN SSR

Economics

PROBLEMS OF AIR POLLUTION DISCUSSED

[Editorial Report] Yerevan SOVETAKAN AYASTAN in Armenian 4 August 1983 carries on page 1 a 1,300-word Armenpress lead article in which problems of air pollution, discussed at the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee and the Armenian SSR Council of Ministers, are analyzed.

In recent years much has been done to combat air pollution. In the city of Yerevan 57 inspection stations were established to test and reduce harmful motor vehicle emissions. A number of chemical plants have been shut down, and many factories are being retrofitted to reduce the amount of pollutants released into the atmosphere. In spite of this, the level of air pollution in the cities in the Armenian SSR remains high. The main reason is that air-polluting industries are not shut down in a prompt and timely manner, electrostatic precipitators and scrubbers are not used to their full potential, and environmental protection regulations are not observed. Because of poor production discipline and improper operation of process equipment at a number of enterprises, sometimes large amounts of pollutants are emitted, which further aggravate air pollution.

The main contributors to air pollution in the republic are motor vehicles, which in the city of Yerevan contribute more than 60 percent of air pollutants.

The article also states that not enough effort is being made toward public awareness of environmental pollution. They are also falling behind in producing the requisite number of electrostatic precipitators and scrubbers for non-ferrous metallurgy, the construction industry, the chemical industry, etc. The Armenian Regional Gaseous Pollutants Inspection Agency has been instructed to step up oversight over implementation of environmental protection regulations. The Armenian SSR Ministry of Internal Affairs must increase inspection of motor vehicles, levy fines and punish the irresponsible.

LIVESTOCK PRODUCT SHORTFALLS

[Editorial Report] Yerevan SOVETAKAN AYASTAN in Armenian 9 August 1983 on page 1 carries a 600-word lead article. Surmounting all difficulties connected with the long, cold winter and natural disasters, farm workers have overfulfilled targets in sale of all products, in animal husbandry, and in

accomplishing their work quota. In a number of rayons targets have not been met, and in many rayons performances are below last year's figures. Stepanavanskiy Rayon is one of Armenia's largest livestock raising rayons. In the last 6 months production of meat, milk, eggs, and wool was below figures for the same period last year.

In June milk yield per cow as well as gross milk production in 22 rayons were down below last year's figures. This decrease is surprising in Razdanskiy Rayon, since in the last several years it has invariably had high output figures. The June milk production figure in Azizbekovski Rayon was 76.5 tons below the same figure last year. There will be a shortage of green fodder beginning in mid-August. It is during this period that meat-producing stock need additional feed. It is essential in mountain areas to prepare silage, store up enriched feed, etc.

PROBLEMS IN SUBWAY CONSTRUCTION CITED

[Editorial Report] Yerevan SOVETAKAN AYASTAN in Armenian 12 August 1983 on page 1 carries a 450-word article by E. Karapetian, head of the Armtunelstroy Administration. For a number of reasons, subway construction targets were not met for the first quarter of this year. Only 250 meters were driven instead of the targeted 350. There was a 700,000 ruble target shortfall. Adequate inclined tunnel driving operations were not set up at the Spandarian Square Station, resulting in 6 meters instead of the targeted 19 meters of tunnel driven. The required cast-iron facing was not supplied for traction power substations and intermediate stations at the Hoktemberian Station. Thirty-eight meters were drilled instead of the targeted 44 meters, and nothing was accomplished of the 18 meters targeted for the first quarter in the intermediate tunnel. This means an 80,000 ruble construction shortfall. There is a serious shortage of D-5.5 reinforced concrete facings. These are normally shipped from Tashkent and Baku but, since they are not being received, it is planned to produce them in Armenia.

DEFICIENCY IN UTILIZING, IMPROVING PASTURE ACREAGE DISCUSSED

[Editorial Report] Yerevan SOVETAKAN AYASTAN in Armenian 12 August 1983 on pages 1, 2 carries a 1,200-word Armenpress report entitled "Efficiently Utilizing Pasturing Season." The article states that considerable work has been done to boost production during this pasturing season. As of 1 August kolkhozes and sovkhoses have shown increased meat, poultry, and milk production. Many rayons and farms, however, are utilizing pasturing capabilities unsatisfactorily. In 21 rayons meat production is down below last year's figure. Milk production is also down. Average milk yield per cow has declined by 15 kilograms for the republic as a whole. And this decline occurred in the pasturing season, May-July.

Grass-feeding of beef cattle is also unsatisfactory. Average daily beef cattle weight gain in this republic is 550 grams, while on leading farms in a number of rayons it is running 800 grams or more. The article discusses in detail the reasons for this.

Only 436,000 hectares of the republic's 675,000 hectares of pasture acreage are irrigated. Irrigation systems are old and are in desperate need of renovation. This year pasture watering is down considerably in comparison with previous years.

Many deficiencies are also noted in preventing the spread of contagious disease by proper organization of quarantine procedures and in combating blood-sucking insects.

NEW SUGGESTIONS IN FIGHTING AIR POLLUTION

[Editorial Report] Yerevan SOVETAKAN AYASTAN in Armenian 19 August 1983 carries on page 2 a 400-word article on air pollution in Yerevan. This Armenpress report states that in recent years considerable work has been done to improve air quality and to reduce the level of automotive pollution. A number of automobile emissions inspection and adjustment stations have been established. More than 2,000 car owners have been given fines in the first half of this year for failing to maintain their vehicle properly.

It is noted that measures being taken are very unsatisfactory. The emissions testing and adjustment stations do not keep regular operating hours and they do not have adequate equipment or parts. Motor vehicle emissions monitoring is poor in a number of ministries and agencies. The Automotive Servicing and Maintenance Administration and the Yerevan VAZ Special Automotive Center have failed to set up an adequate number of vehicle emissions inspection and adjustment facilities.

The Presidium of the ArSSR Council of Ministers, at a conference on environmental protection and efficient utilization of natural resources, instructed the Yerevan City Soviet Executive Committee to complete in 1984 establishment of pedestrian areas in downtown Yerevan in which vehicular traffic will be prohibited, while insuring a smooth flow of vehicles, and ordered the executive committee to prohibit the extended closing of streets to traffic during extended periods of construction work.

PROBLEM OF SUBSTANDARD GAS STATIONS NOTED

[Editorial Report] Yerevan SOVETAKAN AYASTAN in Armenian 23 August 1983 on page 4 carries a 450-word article entitled "Improved Quality of Service." The article states that new service stations are opening up as the number of automobiles in the republic is increasing. Many incorporate the latest technology, but a good many fail to meet customer needs. Disorder and a lack of cleanliness prevail at these stations. A number of suggestions have been made to improve facilities: to equip them with small radio transmitters, to be able to broadcast news of traffic accidents, news on motor transport, and weather reports to assist motorists. Service stations should follow certain rules. Many stations lack a pump equipped with a meter to register the exact amount of fuel purchased. The article stresses the increasing importance of conservation of energy resources.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION PROBLEMS IN ARMENIA

[Editorial Report] Yerevan SOVETAKAN AYASTAN in Armenian 23 August 1983 on page 2 carries a 1,000-word article by G. Baghramian under the heading "Man and Nature," titled "Concerned With Environmental Protection." The author notes the importance of protecting the environment and efficient utilization of natural resources. Matters of environmental protection are particularly important for Armenia, a small country with a dense population, highly developed industry, large numbers of motor vehicles and limited water resources. The article notes that land is not being used in a highly-productive manner, and that indications of erosion and other land losses are intolerable in a republic with a population of more than 3.2 million and only 480,000 hectares of arable land. Only 58 percent of wastewater is treated.

The flora and fauna situation is also unsatisfactory in the Armenian SSR. Only 8-9 percent of the republic is forested. Urban acreage in trees and shrubs is half the specified standard. Thirty percent of mammal and reptile species and 20 percent of bird and amphibian species are presently listed as rare and endangered. The main reason for all this is that laws on the books are not being implemented completely or in a prompt and timely manner, and conservation measures targets regularly fail to be met. It is a quite common occurrence that only 75-80 percent of allocated capital funds for environmental protection in the Armenian SSR are actually spent.

One weakness is that Armenia lacks a government agency empowered to direct, coordinate, and monitor all work being done to protect the environment.

PROBLEMS OF HEAT SUPPLY IN ARMENIA DISCUSSED

[Editorial Report] Yerevan SOVETAKAN AYASTAN in Armenian 27 August 1983 carries on page 2 a 1,250-word article by L. Ghuloyan titled "A Number of Questions Concerning Heat Supply." The author states that many complaints followed the especially severe winter of 1982. Many people were forced to use electricity for heating, which aggravated the problem of providing the economy with electric power. Another factor in unsatisfactory performance of

the heat supply system is the fact that in recent years there has been considerable growth in the republic's fuel requirements.

Availability of hot water in apartment buildings is tied to an irregular supply of water and fuel; people "adjust" to the situation and wait for those "lucky" times when they have both water and gas simultaneously. An even worse situation is that of new buildings in which central hot-water supply systems were installed only after years of delay, and when installed failed to work properly.

With difficulties connected with a cold, continental climate and fuel supply, the above items become serious indeed. Armenia receives fuel gas and other fuels from various parts of the Soviet Union on the basis of requests and quota limits. These in turn are determined by effective quotas and the republic's fuel-energy balance.

The article also discusses problems of waste. Buildings with thin walls and considerable window space are often attractive and relatively inexpensive, but this results in an unsatisfactory interior microclimate and increased fuel consumption. Considerable energy is lost through windows. Use of aluminum in place of wood for window frames contributes to heat loss. Fewer deficiencies are noted in construction of boiler houses of various size and in producing heat. Due to the poor level of heat piping and distribution methods, heat supply systems show poor productivity and reliability. Inadequate insulation of heating lines, and hot water pipes in particular, as well as pipe corrosion, all contribute to heat loss and deteriorate heat supply system performance. Another contributing factor is the poor quality of certain equipment.

Social and Cultural Affairs

COMPUTERS USED TO GRADE ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS

[Editorial Report] Yerevan SOVETAKAN AYASTAN in Armenian 5 August 1983 carries on page 3 an 800-word article under the heading "Entrance Examinations of Higher Educational Institutions," titled "If the Applicant Has Sound Knowledge...." There are 4,091 men and women who have applied to the largest higher educational institution in Yerevan, the Polytechnic Institute imeni K. Marx. Of these, 2,498 will be accepted as freshmen. As many as 252 applicants have already been guaranteed a place by having successfully completed courses in the preparatory studies department.

The article discusses a new approach to this year's entrance examinations. In all departments examinations in physics, mathematics, and chemistry are being processed and graded by a computer. All questions are different on the individual entrance examination sheets. All answers are run through the computer, which evaluates them. The article stressed that nobody is complaining about the grades given by the computer. It also does a much faster job of grading than in the past. Presently grades are posted the day after 600-700 applicants take their examinations. The article also noted that all physics examination questions and answers are to be published in a separate booklet and distributed to schools throughout the republic, so that next year's

secondary-school graduates will be able to become acquainted with sample entrance exams. The article states that some persons do not like the innovation, those who use improper means to obtain acceptance to higher educational institutions. Sixty higher educational institutions in the Soviet Union are presently using computers to process entrance examinations. They are also being tried out at Yerevan State University and the Institute of the National Economy.

ENROLLMENT TO SANATORIUM-TYPE BOARDING SCHOOLS DISCUSSED

[Editorial Report] Yerevan SOVETAKAN AYASTAN in Armenian 6 August 1983 carries an 85-word announcement on page 4 about enrollment for grades 1-8 in a sanatorium type boarding school in Arzni for the 1983-84 school year. Rheumatism patients with complications dating 10-12 months back are eligible for enrollment. The child's medical record, listing sicknesses, immunization shots, diagnoses, information on schooling, family, and income must be submitted to the school. Needy children will be exempted from paying board and room.

HOUSING CODE IN ACTION

[Editorial Report] Yerevan SOVETAKAN AYASTAN in Armenian 9 August 1983 carries a 1,000-word article on page 2 under the heading "Our Consultation." The new housing code in Armenia has become law effective 1 July. On the average 1.6 million square meters of housing is built each year in the Armenian SSR. New regulations have been established for assignment of housing. When persons of both sexes over 9 years of age are involved, single-room living space assignments cannot be made unless said persons are husband and wife. Location of one's place of work, state of health, and many other factors should be taken into consideration in assigning housing. The required standard for assigning living space is 9 square meters per person. There are certain exceptions: a person may be assigned additional living space in the form of a room or 10 square meters. This applies to persons who have rendered special service to their country and republic, persons who suffer from certain illnesses, etc.

RECENT NEW PUBLICATION IN SOVIET ARMENIA 'SHEDS NEW LIGHT' ON DASHNAKTSUTIUN

[Editorial Report] Yerevan SOVETAKAN AYASTAN in Armenian 17 August 1983 on pages 1-2 carries a 2,000-word article by D. Ananikian titled "By Way of Adventurism." The article discusses a recent publication of Ayastan Publishing House, by A. Martirosian, titled "Antinational Activities of the Dashnaktsutiun During World War II," in which the author allegedly uses documented, undeniable proof, citing many newly discovered archival documents, Soviet and foreign studies, works by authors in the Diaspora, etc., to expose Dashnak collaboration with fascism during World War II. The author claims that the Dashnaktsutiun, having been expelled from their homeland, have continuously served various imperialist intelligence organizations and that the Dashnaktsutiun have openly attempted to falsify the history of that period.

After fascism was crushed and the war ended, the Dashnaktsutiun proceeded to alter the facts in an attempt to distance themselves from fascism. The author

quotes statements made by Dashnaktsakans in a number of Armenian publications abroad, in which he claims they attempt to "deny" their support of fascism.

Martirosian discusses the two-facedness of the Dashnaktsutium, stating that after the war was over, the 28 September 1945 issue of HAYRENİK claimed that the Dashnaktsutium had taken an antifascist stand, totally ignoring the fact that 6 years prior to that, they had announced in their 28 March 1939 issue that they gave full support to Germany and Japan, declaring that the Soviet Union would lose the war.

The author seeks to show that the Dashnaktsakan bureaucracy played an infamous role serving the Franco-Mussolini-Hitler gang, terrorizing Armenians in the Diaspora, seeking to enlist them to support fascism, seeking to brainwash Armenian war prisoners, turning them into traitors to the homeland, establishing espionage networks from Germany to the Balkans and all the way to Iran. The author purports to show documented proof that the Dashnaktsutium were well aware of Hitler's plans to destroy the Armenian nation.

Martirosian claims that throughout the war the Dashnaktsutium did nothing to save a single Armenian life, but rather the contrary.

The author asserts that most Armenians in the Diaspora opposed fascism and supported the Soviet Union and that Armenian prisoners of war not only did not yield to Dashnaktsakan terrorism and blackmail but organized mass escape from the legions, joined partisans and other antifascist movements and organizations, proving their dedication to the homeland.

He claims further that, beginning in 1943 when the collapse of fascism was evident, the Dashnak leaders offered their services to U.S. intelligence. The Dashnaktsutium continue to be a sworn enemy of the Soviet Union, Soviet Armenia, and its people.

The author quotes the 17 August 1982 issue of HAYRENİK, which states that all Armenians should not put down the flag until Armenia is liberated and detached from the Soviet Union.

Slandering the Soviet Union's foreign policy of seeking peace, the Dashnaktsutium at the same time reproach the United States for not having overwhelming military superiority, and they claim that no benefits derive from peace talks with the Soviet Union. The author further states that the Dashnaktsutium cannot accept a balance of power but demand absolute domination by imperialism. The adventurism and militarism of the Dashnaktsutium are also expressed in their venomous nationalistic ideology. The article quotes M. Teoleolian, an avowed enemy of the Soviet regime, in an interview with Radio Liberty: "For over 60 years the Soviet press and communist intelligentsia persecute the Dashnaktsutium...because in the people living in Armenia they see us, our ideas, our aspirations...."

The article further notes that it is the obligation of the Soviet system to expose the Dashnaktsutium, their ideological sabotage and adventurism.

YEREVAN SCHOOL STATISTICS GIVEN

[Editorial Report] Yerevan SOVETAKAN AYASTAN in Armenian 28 August 1983 on page 2 carries a 1,000-word article by A. Beybutian, head of the department of public education of the Yerevan Soviet Executive Committee. The article, titled "In Light of New Demands," is published under the heading "The New School Year." Total enrollment in the new school year is 164,000 pupils, attending 189 schools. The article stresses the importance of patriotic and internationalist indoctrination of children. Most schools in Armenia are in contact with schools in other republics in the Soviet Union or with schools in socialist countries. For 10 years now there has been each summer an exchange between Yugoslav and Armenian Pioneer groups, with children attending one another's camps.

A total of 11,420 teachers are employed at schools in Yerevan, and 87 percent of these have received college training in education.

There are problems in the way languages are taught, especially Armenian and Russian. Many students make mistakes both in speaking and writing. Special attention this year will be devoted to improving the teaching both of Armenian and Russian. In order to provide students with thorough, solid knowledge and to develop their ability to speak Russian, the number of schools where special emphasis will be devoted to teaching the Russian language will be increased by 10.

AZERBAIJAN SSR

Political Affairs

COMMUNISTS ASKED TO BE MORE CONSCIENTIOUS, ACTIVE

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri 11 August 1983 page 1 carries a 900-word lead editorial saying that "the primary basis of socialist life is to be conscientious and creative at work, to show initiative and to be active. But is this characteristic of everyone in work and public life? Unfortunately, no. There are those among the communists working at certain institutions, sovkhozes and kolkhozes who do not perform the duties set before them by the CPSU statutes to the extent necessary, do not approach assigned work responsibly, and do not try to set an example in nurturing a communist relationship to work." Examples are taken from the work of the Ali Bayramly Instrument Factory. It is added that "the role of primary party organizations in increasing the avant-garde role of communists and labor activity is very large. Unfortunately, some primary party organizations are not taking this work seriously and not training communists in the spirit of responsibility towards assigned work."

Economics

FOCUS ON RAISING QUALITY OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri 10 August 1983 page 1 carries a 900-word lead editorial on speeding up the growth of productivity of agriculture and related agro-industrial sectors. It is noted that "the most important condition consists of connecting and unifying agriculture and the work of its service industry, transportation and trade sectors, and subordinating all activities to the common ultimate goal--high quality food production and getting this to the consumer." It is found that "work done in supporting this will meet the demand." It is added that "sources of major resources and the potential of industrial institutions, construction and transportation organizations in the construction of production and cultural projects, technical repair, and the mechanization of animal husbandry enterprises are to be exploited." There are persistent shortcomings in the coordination of this work: these are primarily found in the construction and repair of communal dwellings, public baths and in the supply of food products. It is suggested that "party committees, trade union and Komsomol organizations, and the 'Enaniya' society perfect their ideational-educational work in rural areas, improve the quality of

work, and hold thematic conferences, seminars and lectures on the internal and foreign policy of the party."

SUMGAIT GORKOM FINDS EXCESSIVE LOSS OF WORKTIME

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri 6 August 1983, page 2 carries a 300-word note on a regular meeting of the Sumgait gorkom bureau. "It was noted that party committees had accumulated definite experience in providing leadership for basic construction and, by perfecting forms and methods of party work, significant work was being done in raising the profitability and quality of construction and assembly and in strengthening state, labor and production discipline. However, organizational work of party committees in some institutions is not completely responsible to relevant decrees of the CPSU Central Committee. They have been unable to increase the responsibility of some enterprise leaders for the strengthening of labor and production discipline. Thus, there has been much loss of working time." Unions and Komsomol organizations are asked to lend their support to "the solution of production obligations and perfecting socialist competition" and to pay more attention to the workers' cultural amenities and spare time.

SOME INDUSTRIAL CONTRACTS NOT BEING MET ON TIME

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri 3 August 1983 page 1 carries a 1,100-word lead editorial on meeting contracted industrial commitments. "Now the majority of our enterprises and institutions are successfully working on their contractual commitments." For example, "equipment orders to be sent to Sakhalin, Tyumen' and Magadan and other northern regions are always met. The P. Montin and Keshla Machine Building Factory collectives do not violate contractual commitments." However, "with regard to the shipping of products, especially in working out interrepublican contractual agreements, there are still serious shortcomings in the work." Thus, "AC electric motors, sulfate acid mineral fertilizer, rubber, windowpane glass, refined cotton, silk, knitted wear products have fallen short of the plan. It suffices to say that in the first quarter of this year, taking consumer contracts into consideration, 32 percent of them were shipped relative to 37 percent last year; that is, 424 million rubles less production; a significant number of these consumers are outside the borders of the republic."

WASTE OF METALS, FUEL, ENERGY IN INDUSTRY DISCUSSED

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri 5 August 1983 page 2 carries a 1,400-word article by A. Ahmadov, candidate in Technical Sciences, stressing the necessity to control the waste of metal, fuel and energy in industry. "In many production enterprises rationalization work is underway. At the same time, analysis of the activity of certain institutions shows that the situation is unsatisfactory. Technical documentation is not always in order. Technical departments do not always take the necessary measures to economize on metal and fuel-energy resources." For example, "in the metal construction factory of the Caspian Shipping Machine Building Unit material outlay norms for certain machine parts have not been prepared. Faulty work habits such as not defining the estimate of rolled metal expenditure have not been eliminated.

Materials used for production are only removed from the account at the end of the month." It is added that "for various technical reasons 20 percent of the metal-working institutions in the republic do not meet the plan with regard to metal expenditure." With regard to fuel energy resources "the loss of important resources such as petroleum products, electric and thermal energy has not been eliminated. In a number of enterprises there are no organizational-technical measures for economizing on fuel-lubrication materials; their plans do not encompass all types of fuels and lubricants, often convey a formal, vague character and do not reflect economies attained from measures and material and financial safeguards."

Social and Cultural Affairs

CRITICAL RELATIONSHIP TO WORK COMMENDED

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri 26 August 1983 page 2 carries a 1,050 word report by A. Ildyrymoghlu on the plenum of the Fuzuli raykom in response to decrees of the June (1983) plenum of the CPSU Central Committee. In line with the title of the article, "A Critical Relationship To Work," a number of shortcomings are discussed in detail: "the activities of the rayon 'Bilim' [Knowledge] Society organization were justly criticized at the July plenum of the AzCP Central Committee. Among the ranks of the society's lecturers there are those with only incidental or insufficient experience. In many cases lectures are given which are unrelated to the economic life of the rayon and do not yield the necessary results." It is noted that the raykom "has begun to take necessary measures." Additionally, "the struggle against harmful customs and traditions of the past, as well as drunkenness in the family and at large, did not escape the plenum's attention. The work that party organizations must do to strengthen the ideological struggle against such situations was defined.

RESPONSES TO PUBLIC OPINION IMPROVING

[Editorial Report] Baku ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT in Azeri 5 August 1983 page 8 carries a 1,100-word article by Rahbar Mikayylov, director of Public Opinion Studies and Sociological Research Section of the AzSSR Ministry of Culture, on recent improvements in the response to demands expressed by public opinion by the Ministry of Culture. Noting the poor response to complaints and petitions from the public in 1982, it is appended that "in the majority of letters, those making complaints talk about not having been guaranteed work, that institutional leaderships have not organized activities at cultural hearths which match the level of worker demand and that the material-technical base of culture hearths is at a low level." In response to these complaints, "a centralized filing system has been set up in the office of the ministry." As a result, "examination of workers' petitions and complaints in the current year has relatively improved." Finally, "preliminary results of all-union sociological research have shown that while we have had some success in the sector of giving cultural services to the workers, this work is still not at the level of the demands of the day."

STRONGER CONTROLS OVER MEDICINAL HERBS PROPOSED

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri 7 August 1983 page 3 carries an 850-word interview with R.M. Mahmudov, chairman of the Chief Pharmacists Administration of the AzSSR Ministry of Health, on current concern about the cultivation, sale and use of medicinal plants. On the sale of medicinal plants, he says: "At first, medicinal plants, along with other medicines, were sold to normal pharmacies. Now one can see in many pharmacies different medicinal herbs. However, at present we are basically selling medicinal plants in 'green pharmacies.' There are such specialized pharmacies in Baku, Kirovabad and Nakhchivan." It is added that "we have considered opening another five pharmacies in the current 5-year plan." On the sale of medicinal plants by private individuals, he says: "Although it is forbidden, one still comes across people selling medicinal plants in and around city markets." The dangers of the uncontrolled sale of medicinal plants are stressed, and it is added that work, educational and otherwise, is especially needed in this regard in Shaki, Zagatala, Guba, Khachmaz and Shamakhy rayons.

SABIRABAD RAYKOM PLENUM FINDS SHORTCOMINGS IN RUSSIAN

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri 21 August 1983 page 2 carries a 950-word report by T. Aliyev on a recent plenum of the Sabirabad raykom. It was noted that "although a number of measures have been taken in the raykom to improve the teaching and study of Russian, which is our second mother tongue, there are still serious shortcomings in this sector. In some schools the course load for Russian teachers is great, yet there is no Russian teacher in the village 8-year schools in Hashimkhanly, Ganjan, Aghajanly and Choldalla." It was also found that "11 schools did not take part in the olympiad for Russian language knowledge" and that 10 schools were below the minimum level. "It was noted at the plenum that effective measures must be taken to improve the teaching of Russian."

CALL FOR MORE CONSCIENTIOUS APPROACH TO WORK

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri 23 August 1983 page 1 carries a 1,100-word lead editorial calling for a more conscientious approach to work. "The great majority of Soviet men work hard and demonstrate great conscientiousness in the development of our social resources. However, the loss of working time in industry, transportation and nonproduction sectors is still great; labor resources are not used profitably everywhere and cadre turnover is being reduced slowly. Some workers, kolkhoz workers and bureaucrats are not making the necessary effort, do not look out for the interests of the collective, are often late for work, leave work early, get drunk, engage in actions which materially damage production and often change jobs with no reason." A number of recent decrees, especially the 12 August 1983 decree of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, are expected to help rectify the situation and impose a stronger work discipline.

AUGUST TEACHERS CONFERENCE CALLS FOR HIGHER STANDARDS

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri 24 August 1983 page 1 carries a 900-word lead editorial calling for the application of higher quality standards in education. "There are not a few shortcomings in peoples education and the educational process. There are many students with only average grades. Significant improvement in the teaching of Russian is demanded. There are still inflated grades. In some schools not enough attention is given to relating the teaching to productive labor, and work training is not given the educational importance it should have. In evaluating teachers' performance formalism has not been eliminated, and cases exist where teacher ethics are being violated."

JOINT CONFERENCE ON 'NEW MAN'

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri 9 August 1983 page 2 carries a 200-word Azerinform dispatch on a joint conference of the Gadabay raykom and the affiliate of the USSR Philosophy Society "connected with decrees of the June (1983) plenum of the CPSU Central Committee on actual questions on the education of the new man." Talks were given on "The party's goal is the formation of a new man," "The formation of a Marxist-Leninist worldview is the basis of the communist education of Soviet man," "Basic duties in the military-patriotic education of Soviet youth" and "The role of the family and school in educating the growing generation."

WRITERS EXHORTED TO CREATE POSITIVE HEROES

[Editorial Report] Baku ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT in Azeri 12 August 1983 page 1 carries a 1,150-word article by Azeroghlu on the importance of the positive hero in Azerbaijani literature in response to some statements made by Andropov at the June plenum of the CPSU Central Committee. "The tendency to create the esthetic figure of the positive hero, which is one of the eternal problems in our literature, to elevate him to the level of a leading representative of society, and to provide readers with an example has continued from ancient times to the present day. The existence of illuminating ideas in Azerbaijani folk literature--in songs and heroic epics--is related to this tendency." With regard to the present, "reflecting the spiritual world, aspirations and ideals of working men in artistic literature is the party and patriotic duty of the writers of today. In most cases positive heroes in literature are the same as the writer himself. The worldview, relationship and perception of the life of the artist find their reflection in the concepts and actions of the hero. Thus, positive heroes created in future works of our artists will be the manifestation of their actual relationship to life."

International

AFGHAN BOOK ORDERS OFF PRESSES

Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri 10 Aug 83 p 1

Unsigned: "For Readers in Afghanistan"

[Text] "Baku printers have filled a new order of the Afghanistan Democratic Republic: this time they have issued products for old and young. They are political posters, wall calendars and even Azerbaijani folk tales illustrated in color.

The cooperation between the Afghanistan People's Republic and Azerbaijani publishing organizations began 2 years ago at the Moscow International Book Fair. At the Fair Soviet and Afghani representatives reached agreement on the printing of a number of books and posters in Persian to be done by Azerbaijani printing houses.

In the years of Soviet government a rich experience was collected in Azerbaijan in the book publishing sector and teaching this experience to Afghan skilled workers is helping to further strengthen the friendship between our peoples."

AZERBAIJANI POET PUBLISHED IN AFGHAN JOURNAL

Baku ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT in Azeri 12 Aug 83 p 5

Unsigned: "In a Journal of Afghanistan"

[Text] "Various periodical publications of Afghanistan have often included the work of Nariman Hasanzade. Now a poetic cycle devoted to the poet's native land has appeared in AVAZ, which is published in Kabul. Shahin Fazil, an active communicator of Azerbaijani poetry among the Afghans, translated the poems into Persian."

SOUTHERN AZERBAIJANI POET'S WORK DESCRIBED

[Editorial Report] Baku ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT in Azeri 12 August 1983 page 6 carries an 850-word article by Vafa Aliyev on the poetry of the Southern Azerbaijani writer Habib Sahir. "He has the voice of an artist calling his countrymen to liberation and a felicitous tomorrow. This voice, which lived through years of every kind of injustice, tyranny and exile, is the voice of a poet who, with his works, aided the revolutionary struggle of the people at a time when the merciless shahist regime had forbidden the mother tongue. The unmasking of imperialism, the unbearable life of the people and belief in the future define the basic ideational position of Habib Shair' poetry."

SOUTHERN AZERBAIJANI POET'S 'INTERNATIONALISM' HIGHLIGHTED

[Editorial Report] Baku ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT in Azeri 19 August 1983 on page 3 carries a 1,700-word article by Mirali Manafi on the works of the Southern Azerbaijani poet Mir Hidayat Hasri who began his writing career in the late 1940's. "In February 1979 the revolution put M.H. Hasari into action, as it did all the patriots and freedom-lovers in the country. He began to write richer and more militant works." It is added that "Mir Hidayat not only invites the peoples of Iran to Persian and Azerbaijani unity, he is generally as internationalist; he respects all peoples and all nations of the world." Among his works is the poem "I Am Going to Space" which "he dedicated to Yuri Gagarin." On the subject of Iran, "it is historically known that Azerbaijan and Azerbaijanis have always played a decisive role in economic and social events; the sons of Azerbaijan have had an incomparable impact on all sectors of science and culture in the life of Iran. In the struggle against foreigners and foreign interventionists, and the spreading and active implementation of progressive ideas in Iran, Azerbaijan has always played a major role."

'THE ARAZ, DIVIDING ONE NATION'

[Editorial Report] Baku ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT in Azeri 12 August 1983 page 4 carries a poem, "Consolation," by Kamran Mehdi, dedicated to the teacher Ahad Huseynov, which dismisses the Araz River as a border dividing the Soviet Union and Iran. Two of its verses are: "You said--/The Araz, having spawned us with sorrow/ Flows on, slices on like lightning./ True, the Araz divided a nation /But the land underneath is one!..." and "The land is one...your words a light in the heart/ May your spirit rejoice, my teacher./ The land is one...We gained succour from these words,/ The land is one...These words are my consolation!..."

Political Affairs

BOURGEOIS FALSIFICATION OF BOLSHEVIK TAKEOVER OF GEORGIA REBUTTED

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 3 August 1983 pages 2-3 carries Devi Sturua's and Grigol Zhvania's 3,800-word historical essay rebutting the hostile fabrications of "our ideological adversary," whose bourgeois propaganda is designed to distort the history of Georgian-Russian relations and thus "incite discord among the socialist nations and foster non-Russian nations' distrust of the Russian people." Among the "barking anti-Soviet voices" one can detect also the "yapping of 'our own [Georgians]';" turncoats whose atrocious Georgian is fully appropriate" to the lies they concoct with regard to the facts and ramifications of the Georgievsk Treaty.

Now the bourgeois falsifiers have turned their attention on the events of 1920-21, when the Soviet Russian government recognized the independence of the Georgian Democratic Republic and concluded a peace treaty. "They claim that Soviet Russia violated the treaty in February 1921 and effected the occupation of Georgia." Quoting Lenin's apt, scornful characterization of the real nature of Georgian "independence"--in reality, the menshevik regime had capitulated to the interventionists and was backed up by German bayonets (later to be replaced by British forces), inflicted hated oppression on bolshevik workers and peasants, acted in a hostile manner toward Soviet Russia, and harbored elements of Denikin's and Wrangel's counterrevolutionary forces--the authors describe in detail the circumstances that compelled the mensheviks to recognize Soviet Russia, conclude the peace treaty, agree to stop anti-Russian and antibolshevik activities, release communists from Georgian jails, expel the interventionists, turn over White Guard and other counterrevolutionary activists to Russia, and legalize the Communist Party in Georgia. Having been legalized, Georgia's bolsheviks faced the question of whether to begin preparations for armed uprisings as well as other matters of policy. These questions were resolved by directives issued by the Caucasian Buro of the Russian Bolshevik Party in Moscow, which forbade any rebel activities by Georgia's communists as part of Russia's bending over backward to comply strictly with the terms of the treaty. Nevertheless, Georgian bolsheviks were notified that "if the menshevik government requests the help of Soviet troops against the British interventionists, we won't say no," and they were instructed to direct "every effort against British imperialism."

It was the Georgian menshevik regime which began to violate the terms of the treaty on every count, including further repressions against bolsheviks and their lawful activities, hostility toward Soviet Russia, continued dealings and collaboration with European military, commercial and financial forces, a build-up of armed forces on the border with Russia, fomenting of counterrevolution, soliciting and accepting promises of military (financial) aid from France, and so on. Throughout, the mensheviks' disastrous policies were leading Georgia to the brink of economic collapse.

In view of all this, the Georgian bolsheviks set up a Revkom on 16 February 1921 and "immediately appealed to Lenin to provide aid to Georgia's insurgent workers." The Russian Bolshevik Party's Central Committee gave the order to the 11th Red Army to cross the border in order "to save the insurgents from the annihilation they were threatened by at the hands of the White Guards." On 25 February 1921, the "Great Banner of October" was hoisted over Tbilisi, and a new era began in the Georgian people's heroic, centuries-long history.

KOMUNISTI PUBLISHES 'TO AID THE LOCAL SOVIET OFFICIAL' FEATURE

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 7 August 1983 page 2 carries another in the series "To Aid the Local Soviet Official," this time Distinguished Jurist G. Iosava's 900-word explanatory article in response to three questions of concern to local officials. One details the specific regulations governing application and levels of punishment an administration may mete out to violators of labor discipline, ranging from a mild "note" or "reprimand" up to demotion, cut in pay, or dismissal. Two, regulations governing compensation to employees for using their own vehicles in official duties. Three, regulations governing the salary to be paid someone who is elected to the post of ispolkom chairman when his/her former job paid more.

OFFICIAL ON ROLE OF PRIMARY PARTY ORGANIZATIONS IN MONITORING MANAGEMENT

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 24 August 1983 devotes all of page 2 to articles and commentary on the role of the primary party organizations and their performance as revealed in the current report-and-election campaign.

In one 1,500-word article, First Deputy Social Security Minister K. Goglidze discusses the essential role of the primary units in monitoring administrative (management) actions and performance, in particular through the special control commissions set up for that purpose. This system represents genuine "mass monitoring from below." All such work must be properly coordinated to avoid duplication by the various control organs. Moreover, the monitoring should not take the form of confrontation with management but rather collaboration for common ends. The positive side of management performance must be emphasized as well as shortcomings, so as not to belittle but enhance administrative authority.

LOCAL GEORGIAN TERRITORIAL COUNCILS OF PRIMARY SECRETARIES DISCUSSED

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 31 August 1983 page 2 carries Vl. Mchedlishvili's 1,300-word discussion in response to numerous

readers' requests concerning "innovations" that the creation of RAPO's [rayon agricultural production associations] has brought about in the activities of local party organizations. He focuses on the territorial councils of secretaries of primary party organizations in Signakhi Rayon, which were set up as a result of a zonal scientific-practical conference in Signakhi last year and have been functioning since 1 January 1983. Basically, the councils serve to coordinate local party planning and implementation, insure close monitoring of decisions that are made on the primary unit levels, and the like. They also call party-economic aktiv meetings twice yearly, and themselves meet once a month. They are obliged to report both to higher and lower bodies on their activities. The author notes that some rayons have adopted councils "different in character" from this, about which information will be published as time goes on.

PROVISIONS OF NEW GEORGIAN HOUSING LAW DETAILED

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 31 August 1983 page 3 carries Tbilisi University Professor Dr of Juridical Sciences Sh. Chikvashvili's 2,700-word elucidation of the main provisions of the new Georgian housing law, which goes into effect as of 1 September, in particular those aspects which differ from the old code, noting also that the law has been tailored specifically to Georgian conditions and practices within the overall USSR legislative framework. Allocation of housing space, eligibility for "housing conditions improvement" and regulations governing citizens' place on the particular type of waiting list, provisions for exchanging domiciles, circumstances under which a tenant may be evicted and what his subsequent rights are in such cases, and the like, are spelled out in great detail.

Economics

GEORGIAN FARMS PROFIT FROM CO-OP MANUFACTURING ACTIVITIES

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 5 August 1983 page 2 carries D. Gedenidze's 1,000-word report on the benefits gained by Mayakovski Rayon's Obcha Kolkhoz from a co-op deal struck in 1979 with Leningrad's Krasnaya Zarya Scientific-Production Association to manufacture wiring diagrams [kabel'nyye skhemy] in the farm's own local facilities, on a sharehold basis involving workers from a number of farms in the area. Results have been dramatic. Production has been good, profits steady and substantial. The arrangement provides local employment, especially for the partly disabled and for women (who make up 92 percent of the work force), and also serves to keep young people from moving away. Moreover, the profits that are distributed (according to a system based on each shareholder's input) have bolstered the finances of the participating farms, most of which otherwise operated at a loss. Several other kolkhoz villages have asked to get in on the deal, and Krasnaya Zarya has plans to build a facility in Dimi that will employ hundreds.

KUTAISI AUTOMOTIVE INSTALLS ROBOTS

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 6 August 1983 page 1 carries D. Gedenidze's 900-word piece on the overall expansion and remodeling of the Kutaisi Automotive plant, which in effect constitutes a whole new enterprise. There is brief focus on the fact that a robot has been installed that can turn out 480 wheel nuts per hour (twice the number a worker can). By year's end there will be five robots. The article also sketches the history of the plant, the establishment of which required help from numerous specialists from outside the republic. Now, however, "the knowledge level of the national cadres has risen," and ordinary laborers have become skilled workers. The plant's current and projected products are described, and builders and installers are praised for the work they have done. Nevertheless, there are a number of shortcomings and oversights. Installation of expensive and custom-made tools and machinery has lagged, and since the warehouses cannot accommodate them they are stored out in the open. Inadequate guarding has permitted thefts of various components. Cadres are another problem: the auto workers need 360-400 engineers and technicians they don't have, also around 60 skilled workers. Although housing construction has proceeded apace, it is not enough. Cultural amenities are also inadequate.

RUSTAVI METALLURGY CADRE PROBLEMS 'A TRAGEDY'

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 13 August 1983 page 2 carries Rustavi Metallurgy steeler T. Spanderashvili's 2,300-word article on the various factors accounting for the fact that the plant is "in sad shape." It has not fulfilled plans since 1981. Much of the physical plant is obsolescent and in need of renovation. Moreover, essential repair facilities are drastically undermanned (though the workforce already numbers in the hundreds). On all these counts, the USSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy has been no help. Another "objective" problem is sporadic deliveries of scrap metal, which in any case is too often substandard.

To all of this, communists have been apathetic. Party meetings are not regularly held. Technological discipline violations have led to serious and costly accidents, and labor discipline is surely lower even than plant statistics admit. Fuel and materials are wasted.

But the real "tragedy" is the cadre problem. Manpower is way below the necessary strength. Turnover never falls below 15.5 percent. Part of the problem is the insidious practice by numerous industrial executives all over of luring away workers from other enterprises. But other factors also induce workers to quit: Around Rustavi there are individual hothouses by the score which former workers have built to raise cucumbers for the profits they yield. The once-proud profession of metallurgist is now shunned by young people. Local vocational schools are packed--except for the one training metallurgists, where enrollment capacity is only half filled, and even its graduates hasten to take other kinds of jobs. Steeler Spanderashvili ends his article with a list of the benefits Rustavi Metallurgy offers its workers, including prep courses for enrollment in the Polytechnic Institute, vacations in the best resort facilities as well as tours to socialist and capitalist countries, first-hand access

to prized [defitsitnyy] consumer goods right in the plant, and first-in-line purchases of automobiles.

PROGRESS, PROBLEMS IN MAJOR GEORGIAN EXPERIMENTAL LIVESTOCK COMPLEX

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 4 August 1983 page 2 carries Vl. Mchedlishvili's 1,200-word interview with Agriculture Candidate A. Dolmazashvili, director of the Tsnori [Tsiteltskaro] Experimental Livestock Complex, which is one of the biggest such enterprises in Georgia or the USSR. It was created on the basis of extensive reclamation of largely salty land and irrigation projects in the Alazani Valley, and is specifically geared to the "industrial production" of beef. Last year it sold 2,000 tons of beef to the state, along with milk and other kinds of meat and foodstuffs. By the end of the 5-year plan this amount should rise to 6,000 tons, and by 1990 to 10,000 tons. Problems include delays in installing powered (mechanized) operations, lagging reclamation and irrigation projects, uncompleted road construction, and in particular the failure to complete utility lines and such essential elements as manure removal systems for the otherwise nearly completed reproduction facility designed to accommodate 2,000 animals. Selkhozkhimiya and Selkhoztekhnika have also been remiss in their contributions. Various kolkhozes and sovkhozes are supposed to supply the complex with healthy calves. But lack of enough medicines has been a problem. Numbers of types of personnel are given, amounting to several hundred, and projections made to double the figures in the future; this will require more attention to housing and other amenities in order to attract young people to work in the complex.

GEORGIAN RAIL CAR IDLENESS LEVELS TOO HIGH

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 5 August 1983 page 1 carries Sh. Amashukeli's 1,200-word article on the sorry "records" being set by Georgian enterprises, associations, and organizations with regard to releasing rail cars. Units of the Food Industry and Building Materials ministries are singled out, also numerous outfits in Rustavi's industrial complex. The huge fines and penalties imposed on the offending units do not seem to help, for these have no effect on their overall financial position, and exhortation isn't working either. Meanwhile, the whole economy suffers. Numerous figures, daily and monthly averages, and percentages are given. A number of outfits from ministerial level on down are cited for failure to haul their goods out of the freight yards. Recently the Transcaucasian Railroad drafted and sent to all the outfits concerned a program to streamline freight car processing, based on the Orel system. However, too many industrial freight spurline operations managers treat the problem in a lackadaisical manner.

NEW BRIDGE BEING BUILT ON TRANSCAUCASIAN HIGHWAY LINE

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 6 August 1983 page 4 carries an unsigned 200-word brief on the construction of a new bridge over the Bol'shaya Liakhvi at the village of Khvnesi in Kzhava Rayon (Ossetia) as part of the Transcaucasus Highway. The present bridge is inadequate to handle future traffic. A new main road is also being built from Mskhlebi to the new bridge, and a bypass around the rayon center Dzhava is in planning. The work

is being done by South Ossetian Road Repair and Construction Administration No 13, which has pledged to complete the bridge by the Georgievsk-200 celebrations.

TRANSCAUCASIAN RAILROAD CHIEF DISCUSSES PLANS, PROBLEMS

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 7 August 1983 page 2 on the occasion of Railroad Workers Day carries Sh. Amashukeli's 1,200-word interview with Transcaucasian Railroad Chief L. Vardosanidze on the system's performance, plans and problems. Although last winter was a hard one for the railroad, economic and technical performance has been good. This is largely due to excellent discipline, especially on the part of the engineers, who are the backbone of all operations. With respect to immediate plans, the USSR Ministry of Railways has approved the Transcaucasian system's experimental plan to replace the present Passenger Service with a Railroad Passenger Transport Association set up on a cost-accounting basis, with all relevant subunits subordinated to it. It is hoped that this measure will enhance responsibility on all levels and improve the "culture" of passenger services. Problems include a technical base that cannot really handle all the freight the system is required to deal with, hence all the current building of new facilities and tracks and expansion of existing ones. This work is proceeding apace, along with efforts to maintain and increase housing and other amenities such as schools, improve pay, and the like.

GEORGIANS URGED TO CONSERVE ENERGY

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 4 August 1983 page 2 carries Sh. Amashukeli's 900-word article on Georgia's rapidly rising electricity needs in view of accelerated industrial development and efforts to raise the standard of living. At current rates, even the powerful new generating plants cannot keep up with demand very long. The trouble is that Georgians squander electricity recklessly, as monitoring and inspections have shown, and there are not a few citizens who contrive to cheat the meters. The author lists ways to save on electricity, techniques based on simple awareness and good habits that, in the aggregate, can slow down the alarming rate of fuel consumption.

PROGRESS, PROBLEMS IN GEORGIAN ENVIRONMENTAL EFFORTS

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 2 August 1983 has a 1,100-word front-page editorial on the republic's environmental efforts, on which 213 million rubles are to be spent in the 11th Five-Year Plan. More recycling facilities, emission controls, and treatment plants are going operational all the time. Nevertheless, emissions remain unacceptably high. A number of outfits such as Tbilisi's Iron and Steel Works, Rustavi's chemical plants, and building materials enterprises are cited. The Black Sea coastal waters are still being polluted by untreated materials dumped upriver. Sewage system construction is lagging in a number of population centers, in part because the main contractors have an inadequate material-technical base. Coastal waters around Batumi and Kobuleti are contaminated by oil products from non-functioning treatment facilities. Industrial pollutants and untreated

agricultural wastes continue to be dumped into big and small rivers, including the Kura. The various laws must be enforced and sanctions imposed; economic performance figures should take account of environmental compliance.

MEASURES BEING TAKEN TO HALT ADJARIAN SHORELINE EROSION

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 13 August 1983 page 3 carries M. Gorgiladze's 800-word article on the alarming problem of Adjarian shoreline erosion, which has accelerated in the past few decades, chiefly owing to disruption of the sea-shoreline-river balance due to construction of dams and hydro complexes upriver but also due to excessive removal of sand and other inert materials for construction. Sea walls and similar structures to stem the sea's destruction of the beaches have been of little use. What is needed now is to rebuild the beaches with hundreds of thousands of tons of sand and inert materials taken from ecologically safe sources. This is being undertaken now, and full restoration should be complete by 1986. In addition, it is essential to put a stop to removal ("poaching") of beach sand for construction purposes.

IRREGULARITIES IN MAJOR GEORGIAN WHOLESALE BASE OPERATIONS DISCUSSED

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 3 August 1983 page 2 under the recently introduced rubric "Trade: Organization, Problems" carries an unsigned 1,100-word article on various irregularities and mismanagement in the Zugdidi Interrayon Tsekavshiri [tsentrosoyuz] Wholesale Trade Base, which serves seven rayon/city co-ops and is one of the biggest in the republic. Antinegative commissions over the years have failed to curb theft and various illegal transactions, nor has replacement of the management done any good. Facts of inequitable allocation of different kinds of prized domestic and imported goods to the various rayon/city co-op systems are cited. Other shortcomings include failure to deal vigorously with errant suppliers who fail to deliver agreed-on goods in amounts and of the quality stipulated, and fines and sanctions are only sporadically imposed. Excess inventory (particular products and amounts are mentioned) is a persistent problem. On the other hand, samples of goods that are supposed to be on display in showrooms represent only a small fraction of inventory items; product documentation is also inadequate.

ABKHAZIAN-MADE SHOES WIDELY REJECTED EVERYWHERE

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 4 August 1983 page 1 carries regular Abkhazia correspondent I. Gobechia's 900-word article on the problems of the Sukhumi Leather and Footwear Combine, whose products have been rejected as substandard by wholesalers, retailers, and customers all over the USSR. Huge fines are paid regularly. The Abkhazian State Inspectorate on Standards and Measuring Instruments, in fact, had the combine's complex quality control system's registration rescinded. The manufacturing concern has plenty of controllers in each shop and in each stage of production, but clearly they haven't been doing their job. Workers are apathetic, management lax. Turnover is high, and raw recruits are put to work without training. Low wages are one factor; lack of housing, transport, and other amenities is another. In addition, the combine's waste treatment facility is not working, and pollution of the Black Sea is at unacceptable levels.

'A THOUSAND PETTY IRRITATIONS' KILLED 'QUIET GEORGIAN'

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 7 August 1983 page 4 carries Rezo Dvalishvili's and Domenti Gergishvili's 900-word feuilleton satirizing the "thousand petty irritations" that Georgians have to put up with in their daily lives. The piece is built around excerpts from the "personal diary" of a mild-mannered man known as Quiet Varden. Entries on various dates recount rude bus drivers, sales clerks who chisel and cheat customers for the sake of a few kopeks, a phone that doesn't work, lights that go out once the water is finally turned on, pipes that burst once the phone is rewired, repair- and servicemen who never come, high noise levels, and the like. The diary entries begin to record "chest pains," an ailment indicating heart trouble that once was the lot of only the high and mighty but now afflicts everybody, every day. Quiet Varden dies, and since he was suffering from no physical diseases, the verdict has to be "died from a thousand petty irritations."

KOMUNISTI FOLLOW-UP ON GEORGIAN FRUIT PEDDLERS IN KRASNODAR

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 6 August 1983 page 2 carries a 900-word follow-up on a raid the newspaper conducted [in May] on Georgian and Abkhazian fruit and vegetable peddlers in Krasnodar in violation of laws against transporting such goods out of the republic. In response to KOMUNISTI's recommendation at that time, not only the principals but also a number of local managers and officials of the farms and areas where the peddlers lived and worked have been made to answer for the wrongdoing of the perpetrators. Punishments ranged from warnings and reprimands to dismissal and confiscation of all or part of the miscreants' individual farm plots. The items reporting these measures are submitted from nine rayons altogether.

GEORGIAN SCIENCE POLICY CAN LEARN FROM WESTERN EXPERIENCE

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 6 August 1983 page 3 carries a 3,000-word article by A. Avaliani, scientific secretary of the Academy of Sciences Institute of History, Archeology, and Ethnography, on the topic of "generalizing Soviet and foreign experience" in science policy and administration as urged by Andropov and with reference to the conclusions at the GCP Central Committee Sixth Plenum. Though much of foreign (including Western) scientific practice is unacceptable, there is also much that is positive. Accordingly, the author draws on the writings of a number of American and European scholars to explore various approaches to the problem of making science work.

The study of science [naukovedeniye] is a recent but firmly established discipline and one which, moreover, takes increasing account of the humanities and social sciences as well, accompanied by increased funding from the social sectors. Professor Ben-David of Chicago University and Hebrew (Jerusalem) University cites figures indicating a steady rise in U.S. federal science funding over recent decades but cautions that America, whose science and technology are still the best, is losing its lead to Japan and Germany in this regard. Other American scholars are cited on the "tension" that has been manifested between public opinion and scientific endeavor, owing to environmental concerns and wariness towards weapons development and rampant consumerism.

The focus then turns to factors promoting effective science planning and implementation, what it takes to be a good science and research administrator, and the like. Professor Ben-David points out that American R&D is concentrated in the colleges and universities, which cultivate an environment that is receptive to new ideas, favorable to fruitful interaction between administrators, teachers, students, and technicians, and oriented toward "the market," toward pragmatic results.

Rensselaer Institute's G. E. Manners and D. E. Steger [?] describe the character traits and qualities of an effective science manager, including ability to lead, coordinate, evaluate, and get along with his colleagues and subordinates--also the ability to take risks. Such qualities cannot be learned in school, nor taught. Spanish researcher Gonzales Blasco, pursuing the same theme, emphasizes that a good student does not necessarily result in a good R&D man, and he classifies successful scientists into two main categories: Those who are more pragmatic and prefer working the administrative end, and those who are passionate about their science and focus on research (still a third type is good at neither, and should get out of science).

Avaliani points out that what the public (society) wants from science is results, as soon as possible. He then explores the benefits of "group thinking" [brainstorming] as described by American researcher R. P. Thorn(e)--how it's done (including videotaping the sessions for purposes of review), the different personnel involved and the desirability of lengthy association for best results, the necessity of a strong and effective leader, and figures showing that some 70 percent of the ideas coming out of such sessions are novel and untried and only 5 percent prove worthless.

On the other hand, a Polish scientist is quoted on the necessity of individual research as well.

Practitioners of the study of science [naukovedeniye] concerned with putting discoveries and findings to practical use, Avaliani notes, all too often prefer just to cite the difficulties of this kind of effort. Bulgarian Academy of Sciences President A. Balevski is quoted as complaining that his Academy has as yet failed to develop and adopt effective ways to do this.

On the other hand, the common assumption that the path from a new idea to practical adoption is an easy one in the capitalist world is erroneous. West Berlin sociologist W. Oswald says that the biggest obstacle to the practical realization of a new invention or idea is the "Old, Experienced Specialist" who feels threatened and thus does everything to block the innovation, including enlisting the support of his colleagues. With tongue in cheek, Oswald says the wisest thing the innovator can do is just die, so that opposition to his idea will be softened.

The final segment deals with scientists' growing concern over the militarization of R&D "abroad"; a full 90 percent of scientific developments now can be used for military purposes. The GDR's H. Fiedler notes that the "NATO-inspired military competition" has resulted over the years in a steady rise in the sophistication of armaments, away from merely quantitative concerns of firepower

and manpower. Bourgeois ideologues claim that military R&D ultimate benefits scientific and hence social progress. Two "mutually exclusive" answers must be considered to the question of scientists' moral responsibility in the development of weapons and weapons systems that place all humanity in jeopardy. Either the scientist is responsible only for the quality and reliability of the weapons he is involved in developing, or he is a "true citizen of society" and is morally responsible to it. The author chooses the latter: "The scientist does not have the right to stand aside and ignore moral issues. He must and he can struggle to oppose the use of science for inhuman purposes."

GEORGIAN AGATE, DIATOMITE PRODUCTION LAGGING

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 17 August 1983 page 2 carries Sh. Maisuradze's 1,200-word article on problems of the Akhaltsikhe operations of the Agate-Diatomite Mining Administration. The administration is supposed to supply agates to a large number of plants all over the USSR for use in precision measuring devices and the like, but it has not fulfilled production plans for some time and has had to pay large fines for failure to deliver according to contract. The reporter visited several quarries and found that what little equipment they do have (excavators, trucks, bulldozers, and so on) is old and breaks down frequently, spare parts are lacking, and workers spend most of their time trying to fix the machinery. The work is also organized badly. Inspection of diatomite mining operations, which are in somewhat better shape but not much, disclosed that sloppy construction in the development of new deposits has slowed production down badly.

TBILISI PLANT TO MAKE NEW TYPE OF PROGRAM-CONTROL MACHINE TOOLS

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 17 August 1983 page 3 carries an unsigned 100-word brief on the start of series production of a new type of numerical-programmed machine tool for the metal-working industry in the Kirov Plant of Stankostroitel' Production Association. The Kirov facility is undergoing renovation to accommodate the new machine tools.

WHY THE LAG AT RUSTAVI IRON FOUNDRY?

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 24 August 1983 page 1 carries Dzh. Kurkhuli's 400-word interview with Rustavi Iron Foundry Director V. Kereselidze on reasons why the plant failed to fulfill 6- and 7-month plans this year. The lag became especially noticeable in June. The director answers that torrential rains in June flooded underground facilities, which took over a week to repair. In addition, pumps supplying cooling water for the hearths were inadequate to the job--hence, a surplus of water on the one hand and a shortage on the other accounted for the "objective" aspects of the lag. Subjectively, discipline left much to be desired. Measures are being undertaken, and the lag will surely be overcome.

GORI COTTON GOODS PRODUCTION SOARS AFTER RENOVATION

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 26 August 1983 page 1 carries G. Vashakidze's 800-word piece on the Gori Cotton Goods Production Association, which for a long time in its 30-year history failed to meet targets and fulfill plans, chiefly because of obsolete equipment and poor working conditions that made workers unsatisfied and unproductive. Now extensive renovation of the plant and its components has been completed, with highly productive foreign and Soviet equipment and machinery being installed (some renovation is still going on), and the figures cited show that productivity and quality have risen dramatically. Working conditions are vastly improved, including better lighting, heating and other amenities.

GEORGIAN RAPO PLUSES, MINUSES DISCUSSED

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 27 August 1983 page 2 carries D. Bitsadze's 1,700-word interview with Signakhi RAPO [Rayon Agricultural Production Association] Chairman Giorgi Gelashvili concerning that unit's successes and problems since it was introduced. Overall performance has been good. Coordination of the numerous components has led to higher productivity as each member unit becomes truly responsible for the results of the whole. Units (Selkhoztekhnika, procurement teams, and so on) which formerly looked out only for their own narrow interests, now run smoothly under supervision and direction from the RAPO. Use of manpower has been improved. One snag, however, is that the management of the departmental or ministerial parent organizations of some of the member units haven't quite realized how the new system is to work, and they tell their subordinates "Remember you answer to us; the RAPO's directives aren't law." The RAPO board has had to ask the State Agricultural Production Committee to take up this matter and put these recalcitrants "in their place." Another problem is that the banks do not allow RAPO units to purchase implements and other items on account--cash only. Banks also are occasionally guilty of holding up wages.

WHY DO ADJARIAN CITRUS PRODUCTION COSTS REMAIN HIGH?

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 23 August 1983 page 2 carries M. Gorgiladze's 1,200-word article on factors that cause citrus production costs to remain too high in Adjara's Kobuleti and Khelvachauri rayons which together produce more than half the republic's crop. Figures show that costs per quintal on some kolkhozes and sovkhozes run from 99 to 137 rubles, while the price is only 83 rubles. Social sector production figures look especially bad when compared with private citrus grove yields, which can be up to five times as much. One factor is that private groves, though small, are located on choice land tracts selected over several generations. Another is that the private groves are a family affair, and more tender care and diligent labor are expended. On the kolkhozes and sovkhozes, agrotechnical measures are often delayed and not properly done. Sparseness is a problem. Fertilizers have been in short supply. Theft and misappropriation constitute one of the biggest factors; farmers take a basket apiece at the end of each work day, and it all adds up. Large-scale theft involving "deals" with outside truck drivers is also not uncommon.

GEORGIAN TRAINING-EXPERIMENTAL FARM'S ACTIVITIES DISCUSSED

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 26 August 1983 page 2 carries Ts. Sikharulidze's 1,000-word article on the work of the Mukhrani Training-Experimental Farm in Mtskheta Rayon. Its main focus is on vitaculture, also fruit raising and selective breeding of grains, in particular the valuable hybrid Triticale, which yields excellent livestock feed. Students do research and practical work. Housing and amenities (including sports facilities) are excellent. In addition to Georgian Agriculture Institute students, there are 14 students from Prague's Agriculture Institute.

CODED AUTOMATIC BLOCKING SYSTEM COMPLETE FROM TBILISI TO KASPI

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 23 August 1983 page 1 carries S. Buzaladze's 200-word article on the completion of a fully coded automatic blocking system from the Tbilisi Passenger Station all the way to Kaspi. Part of the system required the completion of two-track coded automatic blocking on the Kavtiskhevi-Kaspi section, which is now done. No longer will Khashuri dispatchers have to "impede" trains between Tbilisi and Kaspi.

TKIBULI COAL MINES' SUCCESSES, PROBLEMS REPORTED

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 28 August 1983 page 1 carries V. Tsirekidze's 900-word article on the occasion of Miners Day concerning the generally excellent productivity and quality of the Tkibuli coal mines, which provide high-grade coking coal for industry. The Lenin and Ordzhonikidze mines are singled out for their rising labor productivity, overall mechanization, steadily declining manual labor levels, and so on. The city of Tkibuli has benefited from the resulting prosperity. On the other hand, the Stalin and East No 2 mines have performed poorly. The Stalin Mine has fulfilled plans only once in the past 7 years, and production figures for both mines in the first 7 months of 1983 are far below target. The author blames this situation on the laxity of local Gruzgol' Production Association party and trade union leaders.

GEORGIAN STUDENTS WORK ON KOMI ASSR PROJECTS

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 23 August 1983 page 3 carries a 700-word report by T. Khmelidze, a student construction team leader from Georgian Polytechnic Institute, concerning the summer work being done by a number of Georgian teams on projects in Komi ASSR, chiefly in Syktyvkar and Ezhva. The projects include a lumber complex, a stadium, a psychiatric hospital in Ezhva, a new central railroad station, and others. The Georgians have also made a name for themselves in other ways. One time during torrential rains, a group of Georgian students rescued 30 schoolchildren caught in the flood. A Georgian vocal-instrumental ensemble has given numerous concerts and appeared on local TV. Georgians have lent a hand on local farms as well.

WHY IS TBILISI SHORT OF WATER?

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 17 August 1983 page 3 carries Larisa Khubuluri's 1,200-word article on the various reasons for Tbilisi's chronic shortage of water for household and public use. The basic answer is that people waste it unconscionably, allowing faucets to run, washing their cars with running hoses, and the like. An engineer at the Central Dispatch Office of the Tbilvodkanal Production Administration, which controls and monitors the entire city and suburban system, says that Tbilisi delivers more water per capita than any other city. Part of the problem is not residents' fault, perhaps, as plumbing fixtures are often broken and otherwise out of order; can't industry make faucets and valves that work?

A number of districts in Tbilisi are on a "water schedule," but even that has to be disrupted from time to time when there is an emergency, say, at a hospital and the water must be delivered there.

Measures to insure a better water supply to the city include recent completion of a filter station at the Tbilisi Reservoir, also the construction of the huge Zhinvali Hydro Complex that is to be completed by the end of 1984. Plans are in the works to bring water to Tbilisi from the Trialeti region; this undertaking is scheduled to begin in 1984.

PROBLEMS IN GEORGIAN FRUIT, VEGETABLE TRADE DISCUSSED

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 30 August 1983 page 2 carries a 1,400-word KOMUNISTI interview with Deputy Fruit and Vegetable Industry Minister N. Kebabze on problems with the distribution and retailing of produce in the republic. Kebabze stresses more than once that the marketing system must strive to be more competitive with the kolkhoz bazaars and notes that, for some commodities, successful competition has indeed brought bazaar prices down (percentages are given). Problems the trade system suffers from include an inadequate retail base--Tbilisi's "trade space" per capita is far below the norm, for example. Plans are underway to build new outlets and renovate and expand old ones, outfitted with the latest technology. Poor quality of the produce is a major reason why customers often prefer the bazaars despite much higher prices there, and Deputy Minister Kebabze blames this mainly on the producing farms themselves. In turn, retail clerks have a surly "take it or leave it" attitude. As a result, commodities turnover [tovarooborot] is way down, and customers remain unsatisfied. A recent ministry meeting on these problems placed the blame for it all mainly on the agroindustrial-trade associations (errant officials are named).

Social and Cultural Affairs

KOMUNISTI ROUNDTABLE DISCUSSES POPULATION PROBLEMS

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 2 August 1983 devotes most of page 3 to a 3,600-word KOMUNISTI roundtable on alarming demographic trends, in particular the steadily declining birth rate, the factors involved, and ways to rectify them. The roundtable is conducted by Zurab Dzhibladze, an

official of the Public Opinion Center, and Akaki Katsadze, head of the Sociology Department of the Dzhavakishvili History, Archeology, and Ethnography Institute. Participants include ministry heads, state committee chairmen, and other important officials.

Health Minister Gela Lezhava states that the problem involves not so much "purely medical" factors such as sterility but rather certain shortcomings in health care (many health care workers are unqualified) and unhealthy practices by the people themselves--mothers who smoke and drink during pregnancy, neglect regular checkups for themselves and their children, wean their babies too soon, and use some old-fashioned methods that have been discredited by science. Abortions, especially multiple abortions, are especially damaging to women's reproductive ability, yet too many refuse to use contraceptives.

Labor Committee Chairwoman Rusudan Dzhaparidze acknowledges that women have been emancipated and now work in large numbers outside the home, which places a "double burden" on them, and she has sharp criticism for those ministries, departments, associations, and enterprises which have not kept pace with this phenomenon by providing decent working conditions. She especially singles out light industry, local industry, trade and consumer services, and agriculture--the latter is especially characterized by unhygienic conditions and long hours of heavy physical labor. Trade and consumer service enterprises have failed to make part-time (day or week) work possible, also work at home for mothers of small children. She urges "radical changes."

Consumer Services Minister Vladimir Sobolev acknowledges Dzhaparidze's criticism but notes that in fact the consumer services sphere is making great strides precisely in the direction of alleviating housewives' and mothers' burdens in the cities, the work places, and in the villages. He mentions the new Gantiadi [Dawn] Association which provides housecleaning and baby care services in the home, also a new experimental program of providing linens and clothing for mothers and children in maternity hospitals.

Makharadze Raykom First Secretay Otar Teneishvili discusses some of the progressive measures taken in that rayon to reverse the "unsatisfactory demographic situation" by promoting the prestige of having many children, providing better health care and preschool facilities, expanding available consumer services, and so on. Moreover, special kolkhoz and sovkhoz land holdings are reserved for allocation to large families so that their marriage-age sons can build houses for new families, and poor families with many children are given 5- or 10-year loans to buy houses (depending on number of children). These measures should be popularized all over the republic.

The discussion then focuses on young people, whose attitudes to marriage and children are perhaps most crucial. Vocational Education Committee Chairman Sergo Rigvava sketches the various programs and courses already introduced or being considered, including home economics, hygiene, beauty care, principles of marriage and home-making and in some cases sex education for the older students. Education Minister Otar Kinkladze concurs with Rigvava's statements and sketches the public education system's efforts along the same lines. They both acknowledge that a thoroughly worked out, uniform program has yet to be

put in place. Texts for marriage and family preparation are now being translated from Russian into Georgian.

Georgian Republic Procurator Anzor Barabadze focuses on the legal aspects of insuring strong families, preventing unnecessary divorces, providing health care, overseeing proper operation of children's homes and boarding schools, and enforcing alimony and support decrees.

The editors append a forceful plea for public input on this matter, and urge readers to point out any hedging or obfuscating they detect in the materials of the roundtable. A number of reader proposals are listed, focusing mainly on more effective benefits to young and multichildren families, better health and consultation services, and even the establishment of "Let's Get Acquainted" clubs for young people and for young marrieds.

A related article on the same page is T. Metreveli's 700-word piece on "special preferences [l'goty] now given to young mothers entering VUZes, similar to those accorded military and labor veterans, recently enacted by a Council of Ministers decree. The measure was proposed by Nana Gagua, herself a mother of three who is a fifth-year student in Tbilisi State University, at last May's Student Aktiv Meeting.

GEORGIANS URGED TO MULTIPLY, SAVE 'ETHNOS' FROM EXTINCTION

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 11 August 1983 page 2 carries Candidate of History L. Tukhashvili's 2,300-word article exhorting Georgians to focus seriously on increasing their population, for with the steady decline in the birth rate in recent decades (shared, "unfortunately," by the Slavic peoples and West Europeans) there is the real risk of extinction--physical death--of the Georgian "ethnos."

"The history of Georgia is a history of wars"--the author cites thousands and millions of Georgians killed, kidnapped, or sold into slavery through centuries of unequal struggle against Arabs, Persians, Turks, Mongols, and other invaders and oppressors. How did we survive? During times of relative peace, Georgians drew back and...multiplied; the "rocking cradle" was the symbol of national resurgence; the "correct demographic mechanism"--distribution of the Georgian "ethnos" on its native territory plus normal increase.

Today's alarming decline in population growth is due to false assumptions, general apathy toward the problem, and a kind of "pseudo-patriotism" among segments of Georgian society who fritter away their attention and energies on other things. In addition, there is widespread self-indulgence by modern-day "kulaks"--typically, bachelors of 40-plus who excuse their failure to start a family by pleading poverty and yet live alone in well-appointed Tbilisi apartments, play "the eternal swain," and boast of their conquests.

So far, the Georgian public has failed to wake up to the urgent appeals of those who perceive the situation. Novelist Guram Pandzhikidze, in his exhortations, has declared that "only by the sixth child" does a family reverse the population decline. Tukhashvili counters: Even two or three children represent

a gain; it's estimated that if all unmarrieds would start a family in 1983 and one- or two-child families would add another, Georgians would gain half a million by 1986!

Tukhashvili ends by noting that the decision to marry and have children depends in most cases on the man's initiative.

GEORGIAN 'YOUNG SCIENTISTS' CAMP A SUCCESS

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 9 August 1983 page 3 carries Manana Sokhadze's 1,600-word report on the sixth annual "Little Academy" 26-day science and humanities summer camp for 200 15- and 16-year-olds, held this year in Khidistavi near Gori. VUZ and Academy specialists served as instructors, and fostered a spirit of questing, probing, and creativity. The campers not only pursued their chosen science specialties but also mingled with others, and also took part in amateur arts and festive activities. Many scientists and specialists who served as "sponsors" [shefstvo] did so without pay.

One passage notes the presence of a group of Georgian pupils from the Ingilo district in Azerbaijan, whose supervisor (himself an Ingilo and a graduate of the Tbilisi University) extolled the camp as being for his group "a living bridge to replace the broken one" and stated that the effects of the camp even "showed in their speech."

Some mild complaints are expressed. Certain institutions have been apathetic about sending contingents. The Culture Ministry has shown little interest. Moreover, camp facilities are not adequate; it is time now to set up a permanent site for the annual camp.

BOOK ON MEDIEVAL GEORGIAN LANDS NOW IN TURKISH TERRITORY DISCUSSED

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 7 August 1983 page 4 carries Tengiz Buachidze's 1,000-word article urging the translation into Georgian of Niko Marr's "Journal of a Tour of Shavsheti and Klardzheti," published in St. Petersburg in 1911, for publication and dissemination among Georgians. The medieval Georgian provinces of Tao and Klardzheti gave birth to a flourishing culture and written learning that spread to the rest of the country and laid the groundwork for the famous Georgian monastery and cultural center on Mt. Athos in the 10th century, and ruins of architectural masterpieces still stand in the area. Marr's lists of vocabulary items, personal names, and place names attest to the Georgian character preserved there, and according to present-day tourists the old customs, traditions, and even language still persist in the region--all this surrounded by an alien language, alien faith, alien traditions "imposed on the Turkicized" populace of the area. Marr's work retains its great value even after three-quarters of a century, and "our people ought to know the real spirit and national passion of this century's great scholar, Niko Marr."

GEORGIAN RAYON'S MULTI-ETHNIC COMPOSITION EXTOLLED

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 10 August 1983 page 2 carries Philology Candidate Kakha Dzidziguri's 2,600-word article on various aspects of economic and social progress in Bolnisi Rayon, which is a major supplier of agricultural products especially to Tbilisi and Rsutavi. Throughout, the author emphasizes the spirit of internationalism and people's friendship that fosters this prosperity and enables them to help each other out in times of disaster, such as the recent devastating hail and rain storms. More than 20 nationalities live in the rayon, and a large percentage of the population is not only bilingual but trilingual. There are 45 Azerbaijani, 7 Georgian, 3 Russian, and 3 Armenian schools in the rayon. A brief passage also deals with the area's illustrious history, emphasizing that it was an early center of Christianity and could be considered also the "cradle of Georgian literature," inasmuch as the venerable fifth-century Sioni [Zion] Cathedral in Bolnisi is adorned by the oldest Georgian-language inscription in the country, and the region was the home of Iakob Tsurtaveli, the author of the first original prose work in Georgian (fifth century), as well as Sul Khan-Saba Orbeliani, the 18th-century fabulist, statesman, and diplomat who advocated close ties with Russia.

VALUE OF GEORGIAN TRANSLATIONS OF GREEK, LATIN CLASSICS DISCUSSED

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 11 August 1983 page 4 carries a 1,600-word piece by Prof A. Urushadze, head of the Tbilisi University Classical Philology Department and chairman of the "Greek-Latin Library" editorial commission, on the history of Georgian-Latin-Greek translation from the early Byzantine period to our own times and the value of such endeavors. Translations of key works from Greek and Latin into Georgian (and vice versa in a number of cases) were especially vigorous in the 4th through 11th centuries, before Mongol and Tatar invaders put an end to relations with Byzantium and the West.

In recent times these translation efforts languished, and what few Greek and Latin works did get translated were not from the original but via Russian. The "Library" which the author heads was set up in 1972 specifically to rectify this situation, and 10 major classics have been published so far, with many others in preparation.

'SOCIALLY USEFUL LABOR SHIRKER' SENTENCED BY GEORGIAN COURT

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 6 August 1983 page 4 carries B. Akhaladze's 200-word piece recounting the parasitical behavior of one Nodar Godelashvili of Sveneti in Gori Rayon, who shunned socially useful labor like the plague and refused to get a job despite the pleading of family and friends. More than once he was taken to the militia station and made to sign a pledge that he would find work. Most recently he got a job at a local sovkhos but quit after 11 days. The Gori People's Court sentenced him to 1 year's corrective labor in a general-regime colony.

GEORGIAN SCHOLAR'S BOOK ON GEORGIEVSK TREATY REVIEWED

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 11 August 1983 page 3 carries prof Doctor of History Iuri Kacharava's 2,000-word review of Giorgi Paichadze's book "The Georgievsk Treaty," published in Russian by Metsniereba. The main focus is on the "historical logic" of political developments and events over the centuries that led inevitably to Georgia's request for Russian protection, the signing of the treaty, and eventual annexation. The book's author draws on masterful knowledge of all historical sources as well as Georgian, Russian, and foreign historiography, and puts everything into proper perspective "from the correct class standpoint on party and Leninist principles." Georgian diplomatic efforts to gain allies and aid in Western Europe are elucidated; the failure of these efforts left only Russia to turn to. The book's author debunks several notions held by other historians, in particular claims that Georgian King Erekle II turned away from the stipulations of the treaty a few years after it was signed (i.e., by signing a peace treaty with the Turks even while Turkey and Russia were at war). The reviewer faults the work mildly for failure to deal specifically with all the subsequent ramifications of Georgia's union with Russia, in particular its role in 19th- and 20th-century Georgian social-political and ideological movements. He expresses hope that considerations of this sort will be taken into account when the work is translated into Georgian.

LOCAL GEORGIAN NEWSPAPER URGES 'COMMUNITY AID' TO LARGE FAMILIES

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 28 August 1983 page 4 carries Uskhakaia Rayon newspaper KOLKHETI [Colchis] Deputy Editor B. Shengelia's 1,000-word article extolling the region's long traditions of neighborly mutual aid and "good works" (including charity by well-to-do families and individuals) on behalf especially of families with numerous children, which have always been abundant there. An 80-year-old nurse who in the past herself has often organized raffles to benefit such families is quoted as saying "Today, of course, no one goes hungry and thirsty, no one needs charity, for the state is the great provider...But families with lots of children do deserve our concern." At a recent KOLKHETI roundtable on problems of raising families the idea was brought up of having the Rayon Women's Council organize ways for the community to take special concern and responsiveness to the needs of large families. "Do good, and it will come back to you."

GEORGIAN BOOK ON CULTURAL RAPPROCHEMENT REVIEWED

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 17 August 1983 page 3 carries Candidate of History N. Zakariadze's 700-word review of Neli Chapidze's book "Problems of the History of Rapprochement and Mutual Enrichment of the Georgian and the Fraternal National Cultures, 1921-1958," published by Metsniereba. The work is especially timely in view of the present ideological conflict, when the "enemies of socialism are trying to distort the true picture of development of the national cultures in the USSR." It is the researcher's task, therefore, to prove from the Marxist-Leninist standpoint that "in the clash of ideas, the national form of culture serves society's internationalist interests." The reviewer praises in general terms the author's clear elucidation

of the development, rapprochement, mutual enrichment, and intensive flowering of the national culture of Georgia. The author focuses specifically as well on the enormous tasks of rebuilding in the postwar years, tasks which demanded peoples' close collaboration to accomplish. In her critique of "certain of our researchers," in particular K. Gizatov, Chapidze displays the depth and breadth of knowledge and research that went into this study.

TBILISI PHYSICIANS VISIT REMOTE MOUNTAIN DISTRICT

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 23 August 1983 page 3 carries a 200-word Gruzinform report on a group of 17 physicians headed by Tbilisi Health Administration Chief M. Abesadze who went to the remote Tusheti district, mainly the town of Omalo, to provide counseling and give check-ups, present medicines and instruments to local health personnel, and other needed services. Operations still have to be performed in larger city hospitals (patients are transported by helicopter), but plans call for a local operating facility in the near future.

GEORGIAN FILMS MUST SERVE AS 'TRIBUNES' OF IDEOLOGY

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 27 August 1983 page 3 carries Cinematography Committee Chairman Akaki Dvalishvili's 1,400-word article on the occasion of Soviet Cinema Day concerning the Georgian movie industry's successes both in the USSR and abroad in recent years, its enhanced subject matter, level of taste, and artistic qualities, its ability to reach people's hearts and minds on both historical and contemporary themes. Work needs to be done, nevertheless, to insure that Georgian films serve as tribunes of ideology; this requires party-minded, civic-minded criticism. Documentary and popular science films especially could do better. The author quotes from June CPSU Central Committee Plenum statements on these matters, to the effect that "the party supports anything which enhances...culture...in the spirit of socialist norms and principles...It will not interfere in style and form...but it cannot be unconcerned with ideational content."

A brief passage also notes that Georgian filmmakers have benefited from joint ventures with foreign filmmakers, including Czechoslovakia and Bulgaria. Soon to get underway is a joint project with Spain to film "Don Quixote," and Georgian animators are to team up with a Japanese firm.

ABKHAZIAN HOSPITALS GROSSLY NEGLECT, ABUSE COSTLY EQUIPMENT

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 30 August 1983 page 3 under the recurring feature "The People's Watchful Eye" carries R. Gorgadze's 600-word article detailing several cases of gross neglect and abuse of sophisticated medical equipment costing tens of thousands of rubles in various city and rayon hospitals of Abkhazia. X-ray and heart monitoring machines purchased some time ago, for example, have been left out in the rain and never installed. Equipment inventories are seldom taken, and in some cases certain items turn up missing, chiefly because record-keeping is sloppy and costly pieces of equipment, for example, are recorded in the name of physicians and administrators long since departed from the hospital where they are kept.

BIG GEORGIAN THEFT, EXTORTION RING BROKEN UP

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 23 August 1983 page 4 carries B. Bakhturidze's 2,100-word account of a well-organized gang of 20 bandits who plied their lucrative trade for several years in Tbilisi and other parts of Georgia. Their specialties included robbing people in their homes after gaining entry by posing as militia or prokuratura officers (one member usually wore a militiaman's uniform) and also kidnapping, torture, and extortion (sometimes through a "middleman"). Most of the money they got was in the high thousands of rubles--up to 257,000 in one case--in cash or securities, also large amounts of jewelry. The affluent victims were always carefully selected and targeted, often by a nonmember who fingered the victim for a cut of the take. Virtually all the victims named in the article held positions such as warehouse or winery manager, petroleum depot functionary, and the like. The diligent and skilled efforts of the Tbilisi MVD finally led to apprehension, arrest, and trial of the gang members. The author laments that individual gang members are virtually idolized in their home towns, especially by young people there, who are impressed by the criminals' swaggering and flashy lifestyle and won't listen to parents' admonishments. A gang member of this rank, who enjoys definite popularity and respect among certain segments of the community, is admiringly known as a "righteous thief" [zakonny vor].

HOW DO TBILISI'S VUZ STUDENTS GO WRONG?

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 26 August 1983 page 3 carries a 1,200-word piece by Tbilisi Ordzhonikidze Rayon Procurator G. Nadareishvili concerning VUZ students who go wrong (most of the city's VUZes are located in Ordzhonikidze Rayon). He cites several students with excellent grades, good references, and a record of involvement in wholesome activities who are suddenly caught in thievery, hooliganism, and narcotics abuse. It has been observed that students from out of town who live in the dormitories manage to keep to the straight and narrow; it is those who live on their own in rented apartments or perhaps with relatives who succumb to the temptations of "city delights," fall in with questionable company, submit to peer pressure, and the like. Rayon MVD, prokuratura, and court organs have instituted the practice of consulting with first- and second-year students to advise them of the moral hazards they face. This effort, with the ready collaboration of VUZ officials, has yielded improvement.

International

GEORGIAN, SAARLAND YOUNG PEOPLE'S ANTIWAR SENTIMENTS IN HARMONY

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 7 August 1983 page 3 carries MOLODEZH GRUZII editor V. Anastasiadi's 1,200-word article recounting the warm friendship, mutual understanding, and ideological harmony a group of Tbilisi young people encountered on a "recent" tour of West Germany and especially Saarbruecken, with which Tbilisi has had fruitful cultural exchanges since 1974. There were meetings and rallies with a number of youth groups consisting of representatives of several political parties and factions, including communists, and a general spirit of fervent opposition to the arms race

prevailed. Saarbruecken Mayor Oskar Lafontaine, in fact, delivered an anti-missile deployment speech in Bonn while the Georgian group was there. The author states, however, that the various factions "do not have a homogeneous view" of these things, and there is a deep chasm between those who take active part in the antiwar movement and try to find out the truth about our country, to grasp the contradictions of today's world, and those who go the way of militarism, revanchism, and nationalism." Nevertheless, in this movement it is the communists who "set the tone." The warm interactions the Georgians experienced on their tour came back to them at the "recent" antiwar rally in Tbilisi, during which an appeal to the people of Saarbruecken and all Germany was read aloud. It included this passage: "Our main goal is to save European civilization and culture, to preserve peace on earth. We will stand together against nuclear death!"

FAILURE OF ATTEMPTED 17TH-CENTURY GEORGIAN-SPANISH ALLIANCE AGAINST TURKEY EXPLAINED

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 4 August 1983 page 4 carries Part 3 (the final installment, 2,800 words) of Dzh. Vateishvili's series on Georgian King Teimuraz I's proposal of a joint military campaign against Persia and Turkey in the late 1620's.

Most of this final installment quotes at length from the Georgian translation of a Spanish document discovered by the author in Spain's Simanca Archives, a document which presents a detailed description of the history and current (i.e., 17th century) circumstances of the Georgian nation, its steadfast allegiance to Christianity, and its manpower and arms capabilities in the event that the Spanish court agreed to wage a joint campaign against Turkey. Teimuraz's secret proposal envisages a Georgian army of around 110,000 men marching into Trebizond and through Capadocia, perhaps enlisting the participation of "Cossacks and other peoples under the Polish Monarch" and presumably picking up supporters along the way as well. At Prusi [Bursa?], 3 days' march from Constantinople, the Georgians would halt and await the arrival of Spanish ships and troops.

Teimuraz's plan never came to fruition, and the author ascribes it to Spain's hesitation to act even though it was at the height of its powers and the time was ripe. This failure proved to be damaging to Spain's world interests as well as Georgia's.

Nevertheless, the venture is proof of Teimuraz's "realistic" and "politically mature" appraisal of the world of that era--a sign that his vision extended beyond the narrow confines of his own kingdom to grasp the broader, international significance of Georgia's place in the world.

KAZAKH SSR

Political Affairs

RAYON PARTY SECRETARY USES MILITIA TO STIFLE CRITICS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 3 August 1983 carries on page 3 a 1,900-word article by N. Muftakhov on abuse of powers by police of Ayaguzkiy Rayon of Semipalatinsk Oblast. The article is published under the regular rubric "Reexamination of a Problem."

The article is written in response to a recent letter by Q. Tolymghozhinov, first secretary of the Ayaguzkiy Rayon Party Committee, who complains of ill-treatment in a SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN feuilleton of 5 June that criticized the party secretary for allowing the illegal incarceration of retired teacher Q. Bayoralov on charges of alcoholism. Muftakhov shows that the Bayoralov case was not an isolated occurrence but part of a generalized pattern of abuse of police powers. (Muftakhov suggests that the reason for the high incarceration rate for alcoholism in the rayon (3,382 persons in 1982; 1,529 in the first 5 months of 1983) if it does not reflect official "negligence" in antialcoholism education, is probably due to abuse of police powers. Muftakhov reports that the police bullied rayon citizens into making false statements about Bayoralov and forced Bayoralov to sign a confession. Moreover, Muftakhov suggests that party secretary Tolymghozhinov rayon uses police oppression of "alcoholics" to stifle criticism. Muftakhov calls upon the oblast authorities to take action.

LAW OFFICERS CRITICIZED FOR CORRUPTION

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 21 August 1983 carries on page 1 an 800-word boldface editorial titled "Let Us Not Pervert Socialist Law." Soviet citizens, the editorial begins, must be made to understand that duties are inseparable from rights and that adherence to law and observation of discipline is the basis for social development. Thus, the editorial continues, every means possible must be grasped to raise the legal consciousness of the workers and instill in them the proper attitudes to law and order.

The editorial castigates legal organizations for failure to carry on the fight against violations of law and order at the proper level, toleration of crime and disorder, inactivity and failure to exercise proper supervision of police and other legal workers. Singled out in the latter connection are procurator organizations in particular for failure to insure that subordinate legal units

are doing their jobs and not abusing powers. Also faulted is poor court work that results in expensive retrials and failure by the courts to demand a full retribution for any damages.

Economics

KAZAKH PARTY BUREAU MEETS ON ALMA-ATA ENERGY, HEAT PROBLEMS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 25 August 1983 carries on page 1 a 700-word unattributed report on a recent regular session of the Kazakhstan CP Central Committee Party Bureau. Among issues discussed in detail at the Bureau meetings were Alma-Ata's electrical and energy problems. The Party Bureau ordered an expansion of Alma-Ata regional heating plants, new conservation measures and construction of a new power line from Ekibastuz, the 500 kilowatt Aghadyr-Southern Kazakhstan State Rayon Electrical Station Alma-Ata Line. These measures, the report continues, are expected to ease the situation considerably.

IMPORTANCE OF SOIL CONSERVATION STRESSED

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 5 August 1983 carries on page 1 an 800-word boldface editorial titled "The Soil, Mother of Riches." The editorial stresses the importance of soil and its natural resources for every aspect of man's life and the need to conserve it in every way possible. More specifically, the editorial details KaSSR soil conservation measures (70 million hectares of land are subject to some form of erosion in the republic) and their impact. Not only, it notes, are 16-17 million hectares protected from wind and water each year as a result, but soil fertility has actually been increased in some areas, with yield gains for agriculture.

As part of the "anti-erosion measures" described, the editorial notes the introduction of top soil, trees, bushes and other vegetation to slag heaps to create "artificial hills." The editorial complains, however, that this practice, begun in connection with the great Karaganda refuse heaps, has by no means become common in the republic.

NEW ALMA-ATA BUS TERMINAL LARGEST IN KaSSR

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 27 August 1983 carries on page 2 a 200-word KazTAG brief announcing the completion of a new Alma-Ata Bus Terminal, the largest and most modern in the KaSSR. The new facility, which will handle 30,000 travelers a day and half of all intercity departures from Alma-Ata, will be the first in the KaSSR to possess the technology for truly rapid service, with only minutes required for purchasing tickets and boarding buses. Moreover, the announcement continues, the beautiful facility includes many separate waiting rooms to accommodate special classes of travelers such as mothers with children.

COMMENTATOR COMPLAINS OF ERTIS DECLINE, POLLUTION

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 2 August 1983 carries on page 4 a 1,100-word article by D. Seysenov titled "Why Are They Polluting the Ertis?" The article is published under the regular rubric "Man and Nature."

The Ertis river valley level has been falling for 10-15 years due to the misuse of its waters. In Semipalatinsk Oblast, the river is now only 300-350 meters wide and barely 2-4 meters deep in places where it was once 6-9 meters deep in wet years.

Seysenov goes on to describe a complete failure along much of the Ertis' flow in the KaSSR to install and utilize waste water processing systems well, to supervise industrial compliance with antipollution regulations and, on the part of regional authorities and regional party units, failure to devote sufficient effort to overcoming the problem on a regional basis. Seysenov gives many specific examples of industries, agencies and other authorities lax in preventing Ertis pollution which, among other things, has largely eliminated fish from much of the KaSSR course of the river, principally on account of chemical spills.

WORK OF NEW PLANT GENETICS INSTITUTE DESCRIBED

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata BIZDING OTAN in Kazakh No 162, August 1983 carries on page 1 a 400-word article on the recently established Plant Molecular Biology and Biochemical Institute of the KaSSR Academy of Sciences and its work. The institute, which was established to oversee research on crop productivity and quality and to develop new plant varieties, will, the article stresses, yield great benefits for republic agriculture as a whole and represents one of the many new fields of scientific inquiry in the KaSSR. As part of the work of the institute, an international conference on plant genetics will be held in Alma-Ata in 1984 with considerable support from European geneticists and biochemists who have established close connections with the scientists of the Kazakh institute.

MANPOWER, CONSTRUCTION PROBLEMS HAMPER KAZAKH ROBOT EFFORTS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 23 August 1983 carries on page 4 a 700-word article by Ye. Musayev, division chief of the Mining and Ores Institute of the KaSSR Academy of Sciences, on Kazakh efforts to develop a mining robot. The article is published under the regular rubric "Science and Production."

The Basic Directions for the Development of the People's Economy and Culture During the Years 1981-1985 and in the Period Up Until 1990 call for the utmost effort to develop robots for various uses in Soviet industry. As part of this effort, Musayev continues, the Mining and Ores Institute of the KaSSR Academy of Sciences is carrying out research on a broad front on the use of robots for mining under difficult geological conditions.

Musayev goes on to describe the efforts of the institute, which began with KaSSR Academy of Sciences funding even before official sanction was obtained, and to note the positive foundation that has been laid for future development. However, Musayev also notes major research and production bottlenecks due to shortages of manpower and failure to complete the construction of projects on time. He notes, for example, that as a result of such difficulties only about one-fifth of needed work has been done on mining robots today. Musayev seems to suggest that plans and other preparatory work are well advanced and that only a concerted and well-orchestrated push is needed to achieve real gains. He thus calls for the official supervision and intervention needed to bring this about.

FOUR NEW AIR POLLUTION MONITORING STATIONS AT EKIBASTUZ

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 14 August 1983 carries on page 4 a 200-word article by A. Nurghazin published under the regular rubric "Man and Nature" detailing anti-air pollution measures at Ekibastuz. Ekibastuz, Nurghazin begins, is a major industrial region and an area of large-scale construction. All of this, he continues, has an adverse impact on air purity and to keep the air pure four monitoring stations have been established at Ekibastuz, two actually in the industrial and mining areas. The stations monitor gas and dust emissions and report on problems to the responsible authorities.

NEW CANAL TO DELIVER WATER FROM ERTIS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 6 August 1983 carries on page 1 a 300-word KazTAG brief announcing the beginning of construction on a new 180-kilometer long canal that will extend from the right bank of the Ertis to Michurin Village. The new canal, whose construction is, according to the brief, well ahead of schedule, will serve 18 enterprises and irrigate 100,000 hectares. It will also fill four large reservoirs and has come into being, the announcement notes, through the close cooperation of all components of the Pavlodar Oblast agroindustry.

KUSTANAY CITY A MODEL OF ENVIRONMENTAL RESTRAINT

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 2 August 1983 carries on page 4 an 800-word article by Kh. Kushikov, chief architect of Kustanay City, praising the careful environmentalism of the Kustanay City planners and builders. The article is published under the regular rubric "Man and Nature."

Kustanay City, located along the sparkling Tobyl River, is a jewel among KaSSR cities and this, Kushikov stresses, is nothing fortuitous but the result of careful planning and execution. He goes on to review what has been done underscoring the successful coordination at many levels involved with prevention of air and water pollution, an apparent particular area of concern. In his discussion, Kushikov describes in detail the on-going development of a new environmentally sensitive residential and recreational area along the Tobyl without disturbing the beautiful landscape there. The goal, Kushikov notes,

is nothing less than making Kustanay the most beautiful planned city of the KaSSR and one that leads at the same time in environmental protection.

WORK LAGGING ON VITAL SHUL'BA HYDROELECTRIC STATION

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 5 August 1983 carries on page 2 a 600-word article by D. Seysenov complaining of construction problems at the vitally needed Shul'ba State Electrical Station. The article is published under the regular rubric "Calling for Quick Action."

The Shul'ba State Electrical Station is currently, Seysenov begins, an active republic construction front. Plans for this year call for completing a hydro-electrical dam on the Ertis and installing the first units of the hydroelectrical generating plant (by August and year's end respectively).

However, Seysenov continues, these plan goals are now seriously in doubt. Although site workers continue to work actively, he goes on, an acute concrete shortage is slowing down the work of even the leading brigades due to the inability of a recently completed concrete plant to achieve any more than half of planned output. Moreover, Seysenov notes, there are also problems with management of the project, with labor discipline, equipment and facilities for the more than 4,000 workers soon to be on the site. Seysenov calls for the authorities to take swift action or abandon all hope of keeping the project on schedule.

KARATAU-DZHAMBUL TRANSPORTATION DIFFICULTIES

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 11 August 1983 carries on page 3 a 2,000-word article by A. Alimzhanov and S. Otepbergenov, the second in a series of two, on transportation difficulties of the Karatau-Dzhambul Territorial Production Complex. The article is published under the rubric "Today at the Karatau-Dzhambul Territorial Production Complex."

There was, Alimzhanov and Otepbergenov begin, particular concern expressed at the November 1982 CPSU Central Committee plenum about reliable transportation for all sectors of the Soviet economy. And within the Soviet transportation system, they continue, railroads play a particularly important role as the primary vehicle for transporting freight. Moreover, they continue, they are especially important for the Karatau Basin, where development is by and large taking place based upon them.

With this introduction, Alimzhanov and Otepbergenov go on to look at the railways serving the Karatau and the complex system of service stations and lines that have been built up to serve the many factories and mines of the region. They discover, however, a system that is less than efficient in terms of the needs of the territorial production complex as a whole with planning problems a key area of difficulty. Alimzhanov and Otepbergenov note, for example, that plans developed for rail service often become obsolete before they can be realized, that there are major obstacles preventing adequate central supply of power to electrified lines, that expansion of feeder lines is proving difficult and that automatic systems are poorly developed. As a result, they note, managers such as the head of the All-Union "Soyuzfosfor" Production Union are

at wits end to manage the rail systems that they must keep running to maintain the flow of raw materials and ship finished products to consumers. Finished products backup now at the railheads and sometimes deteriorate and spoil there. Moreover, deliveries to the plant are also erratic and below need. The Production Union, they note, continues to fulfill and overfulfill plans, but if products are not being delivered, they seem to suggest, what is the use?

Railways, however, Alimzhanov and Otepbergenov continue, are not the only transportation problem of the Karatau. Motor transport too is a difficulty and mining collectives are large scale users of motor vehicles. Here the problem, as it turns out, is not just with the transportation units.

Alimzhanov and Otepbergenov discover, for example, that prospectors surveying the deposits of phosphates now being exploited by the "Karatau" Production Union overestimated the phosphorus content of the ores by at least 26 percent with the result that far greater earth movement and thereby transportation use is needed to produce the same amount of phosphorus. However, they also discuss problems with the motor transport itself.

It turns out that introduction of the very large capacity BelAZ units (up to 75 tons) on a large scale has actually resulted in a fall in the amount of earth and ore moved (3 percent) due to difficulties in keeping the complicated new vehicles on the road and in finding drivers willing to undertake the increased workload and bear the responsibility that the new vehicles imply since lack of an adequate repair base means that drivers themselves, often totally untrained for the task, must perform most maintenance.

The "Karatau" Union, like "Soyuzfosfor," is continuing to meet plans for mined ore, but much of it, Alimzhanov and Otepbergenov imply, remains at the mines and does no one any good. They suggest that the problem could easily be solved by: 1) completing a planned BelAZ repair base, 2) training cadres better, 3) providing better living arrangements and cultural facilities, etc., to draw in well-trained workers and keep them on the job, and 4) drastically improving the road network actually in the mining areas to increase earth and ore moving speeds and cut down accidents.

SERIES DISCUSSES KARATAU-DZHAMBUL PRODUCTION PROBLEMS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 9 August 1983 carries on page 3 a 1,800-word article by A. Alimzhanov and S. Otepbergenov, first in a series on the Karatau-Dzhambul Territorial Production Complex and its problems. Article one deals with technological problems of production and is published under the rubric "Today at the Karatau-Dzhambul Territorial Production Complex."

The Karatau basin, an editorial note begins, is a vitally important area that produces 60 percent of USSR phosphorus and 40 percent of its mineral fertilizer. However, the Dzhambul Sulphur-Phosphate Plant--which has now been in operation for 36 years--has outdated and obsolete plant equipment leading to lowered output.

Currently the Dzhambul plant is in the process of replacing its older equipment. However, instead of improving output, changes have actually led to major discontinuities in the "technological regime" of the plant since the old equipment is no longer efficient--or, in some cases, even operating at all--while the new is as yet poorly integrated with the old.

The Karatau "Khimprom" Production Union is not an obsolete and decrepit plant, but must contend with shortages of vital raw materials and energy. The plant, which has always had problems with the supply of metallurgical coke, is down 8,000 tons so far this year while supplies of electrical energy and gas are also short, and the supply "erratic." Such shortages have greatly reduced output. Also a problem are an acute shortage of construction materials, especially steel, and breaks in the ore supply pipeline. The plants of the union, for example, have no reserves of ore adequate for even a day's use and must rely on direct supply from the mines. Moreover, ore supplied is often damp or in too large chunks, reducing production and occasionally giving rise to accidents. Plans to produce an associated plant to produce beaded ore have no hope of completion by the end of the current 5-year plan as originally projected. There is serious danger that the "Khimprom" Production Union will not achieve planned levels for production of thermo-phosphoric acid and bead phosphates by the end of the current 5-year plan.

At Zhanga Dzhambul, which is a new and up-to-date plant, less than 4 years old, the difficulty is naturally not obsolete equipment or ore or energy supply, etc., although energy and fuel, Alimzhanov and Otepbergenov note, are problems to one degree or the other for the entire Karatau Basin, but rather the new equipment of the plant, which is working very well but needs constant upkeep and overhaul to operate efficiently. More specifically, a plant upkeep was taken in hand only last year and very little progress is being made. Moreover, Alimzhanov and Otepbergenov suggest that the plant upkeep base cannot even be built in the face of an upkeep crisis that is now or soon will be upon the entire Zhanga Dzhambul plant.

Social and Cultural Affairs

EDUCATION MINISTER COMPLAINS OF KAZAKH MILITARY INDUCTEES' POOR RUSSIAN

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata QAZAQSTAN MEKTEBI in Kazakh No 8, August 1983 carries on pages 3-10 a 3,600-word article by KaSSR Minister of Education Q. Balakhametov summing up the 1982-83 school year and looking to the future. The article is published as the "Lead Article" of the issue.

Balakhametov's article noted the now completed transition to universal middle school education in the republic and the continued buildup of the material and technical base for education in the KaSSR. Among problem areas are boarding schools in general, food services in particular, professional and technical education at all levels, construction lags, especially with regard to preschool facilities, shortage of specially adapted materials for training nationality teaching cadres ("translations from other languages are not adequate") and problems with Russian and native language instruction in nationality schools.

In particular, Balakhametov complains that up to 4,000 Kazakh youth inducted into the military each year are deficient in Russian due to poorly trained teachers and inadequate instructional resources. In terms of native language instruction, Balakhametov notes the great amount of criticism advanced recently, but makes few concrete proposals. The problem of Russian-language instruction is in fact devoted much greater space. Also discussed by Balakhametov are unspecified "deficiencies" in Atheism instruction.

HOUSING INEQUITIES DECRIED

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 11 August 1983 carries on page 4 a 1,400-word article by B. Abdullin on the many letters to editors of SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN complaining of inequities in the allotment of housing. The article is part of a regular series on readers letters.

Certain topics, Abdullin begins, predominate among complaints received by the editors of SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN and housing is among them, most notably real and seeming inequities in the priority system for allotting houses to individuals. Abdullin goes on to examine some specific complaints and concludes that housing regulations are not observed by many organizations and calls upon party and other supervising bodies to insure that they are. He also calls for more sensitivity and understanding towards those making complaints and reemphasizes the great efforts now underway to provide adequate housing to all.

KAZAKH ARTS URGED TO GO BEYOND KAZAKH THEMES

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 23 August 1983 carries on page 1 an 800-word boldface editorial titled "Pictorial Art and Life." The CP and Soviet government, the editorial begins, have been continually concerned about the development of socialist fine arts. As a result, it goes on, there is the present high level of development of every genre of the fine arts, outstanding examples of which have become national treasures.

However, the editorial continues, the work of the artist must be inseparably connected with the work of the people and the artist must concern himself with popular themes: the great political, social and economic changes that have taken place since the Great October Socialist Revolution and are continuing to take place. Moreover, it stresses, every effort must be made to call attention through art to the heroic themes of the present, the great industries, construction projects and agricultural achievements of today.

The editorial underscores the many achievements of Kazakh artists in these areas, but also criticizes them for failure to devote sufficient attention to the theme of the friendship of the peoples, both past and present, and for neglect of contemporary internationalist themes--suggesting that Kazakh fine arts may be considered too narrowly Kazakh in its themes and interests--and for inadequate concern with the every day of the present. The artist, the editorial notes, must be socially as well as artistically responsible and it calls upon the KaSSR Artists Union to take an active role in guiding and directing the work of Kazakh artists, particularly young ones. There must, it notes, be no

more mutual toleration of error and an open and frank discussion of errors and deficiencies.

BARTHOLD'S VIEW ON LACK OF EARLY TURKIC FINE ARTS DISPUTED

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata QAZAQ ADEBIYETI in Kazakh 12 August 1983 carries on page 12 a 1,600-word article by Mukhtar Qozhayev disputing V.V. Barthold's claim (in his "Cultural History of Turkestan") that there were no Kazakh and Turkic fine arts before the 15th-16th centuries. The article is published under the regular rubric "Journey Into the Past."

There has been, Qozhayev begins, extensive investigation of the cultural past of the Kazakh people and various evaluative--often scientifically unfounded, Qozhayev claims--statements made. Among them, Qozhayev stresses, is the "peculiar" view of the great Russian orientalist Barthold that the Uzbeks--and by Uzbeks Barthold is referring to all the Turkic peoples--had no fine, pictorial arts before the era of the 15th-16th centuries.

In fact, Qozhayev continues, the evidence is quite the contrary. He goes on to show how there were already the beginnings of a pictorial art in the earliest period of Turkic national existence and how the pictorial art of early Turkic times coexisted and interacted with the Islamic conventions imposed from outside. And this Turkic pictorial art, Qozhayev underscores, was what gave rise to the flowing of "Uzbek" art from the 15th-16th centuries.

In his discussion, Qozhayev seems to suggest that Turkic art was under attack by a progressively strengthening Islam and that one reason for the relatively low development of Turkic art during the Middle Ages that caused Barthold to take the view that he did was Islam. At the end of his article, Qozhayev calls for careful research and evaluation to alter the false picture of early Turkic art that has hitherto prevailed thanks to Barthold.

BOOKS NEEDED BY KAZAKH READERS UNAVAILABLE

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata QAZAQ ADEBIYETI in Kazakh 26 August 1983 carries on page 7 a 700-word article by Qural Toqmyrzin on the tremendous interest in and demand for Kazakh books and the need to expand the State Book Trade to respond to the popular need. The article is published under the regular rubric "It Is Not That Books Are Unpopular, It Is That They Are Too Few."

Wherever you go, Toqmyrzin begins, active interest in Kazakh literature, writers and books is encountered and this is because, he stresses, today's Kazakh reader is very different than he once was, with an interest in books and writers of every kind, from detective novels to folk romances.

The public is knowledgeable and interested, Toqmyrzin stresses, but he goes on to suggest that the books called for by the public and avidly sought after are not always available. Rising cultural and material levels, he stresses, have increased Kazakh interest in books and this interest must be responded to in an expanded and enhanced State Book Trade with far more readily available books. The demand is there, he underscores, the problem is book supply.

'MEKTEP' PUBLISHING HOUSE MEETS REPUBLIC TEXTBOOK NEEDS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata BIZDING OTAN in Kazakh No 162, August 1983 carries on page 1 a 200-word unattributed article on the KaSSR textbook publishing house "Mektep" [school]. The New USSR Constitution, the article begins, called for free textbooks for school students from 1978. And in fact, as Sara-bek Esmorzaiey, director of the "Mektep" Publishing House, notes in answer to a reporter's question, starting from the 1983-84 school year, all textbooks will be free for students in all classes of the republic school system.

Esmorzaiey also notes that his publishing house has issued 189 textbooks in the last 4-5 years with a total printing of 15 million. Of them, 74, in Kazakh, Uighur and Russian, were original publications. Some 62 of the textbooks were printed in color.

DISCOTHEQUE COMES TO KAZAKHSTAN

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata MADENIYET ZHANE TURMYS in Kazakh No 7, July 1983 carries on pages 4-5 a 1,200-word article by Sawle Musayeva on the discotheque as a "vehicle for recreation and education" in the KaSSR. One result of the creation and development of refined socialism has been, Musayeva begins, the emergence of a new type of man who is an honored worker, a person with high political sensitivities, a patriot and an internationalist. This new man, moreover, she continues, requires new forms of education and recreation with young people an especially important target since they will be the constructors of the new Soviet society.

With this introduction, Musayeva looks at one of the new forms of recreation currently being developed for young people in the KaSSR, namely the discotheque. In her discussion, she makes it clear that the discotheque is, at least in terms of the few so far opened, a popular institution with young people and that it is much more than being simply a place to dance and listen to music. She notes, for example, that young people use discotheques as places to exchange views on serious subjects and likewise that programs at discotheques--which include dramatic readings etc., as well as music--are carefully construed to educate and inform as well as provide recreation. Among problems discussed are the nonexistence of discotheques in many areas and discotheques that are such in name only.

WORKS OF KAZAKH CLASSICAL WRITERS UNAVAILABLE

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata QAZAQ ADEBIYETI in Kazakh 5 August 1983 carries on page 1 a 300-word letter by Alti Nysanbayev of Suzakskiy Rayon of Chimkent Oblast complaining of the nonavailability of works by Kazakh classical writers and other popular texts. The article is titled "Where Can We Get the Books We Need?"

Many works, Nysanbayev begins, by leading Kazakh writers are being published today by the many Kazakh-language presses. Moreover, he goes on, these works are of the utmost importance for the education of the younger generation.

However, he continues, for reasons unknown, the printings of these books are very small and they fail to reach the book shops, those in distant areas in particular. Nysanbayev goes on to complain about the nonavailability of Kazakh-language books in general and especially about the virtually total lack of works by "classical" writers such as Abay and the traditional, folkloristic "dastan" (popular romances) and "qissa" (folktale, anecdote) so beloved by the Kazakh people.

Nysanbayev stresses the great need of the Kazakh people for such works and calls upon the authorities to make them available. He, moreover, seconds strongly plans to issue recordings of traditional Kazakh poets performing their work.

ALMA-ATA HEALTH PROBLEMS DISCUSSED

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 2 August 1983 carries on page 2 a 1,100-word article by N. Abdiragimov, chief doctor of the No 1 Childrens Hospital of Leninskiy Rayon of Alma-Ata City and chairman of the Standing Committee on Public Health of the Leninskiy Rayon Soviet of People's Deputies, on problems of public health within his rayon and efforts by his committee to respond to them in the light of the recently convened June CPSU Central Committee plenum. The article is published under the new rubric "This Was Discussed at the June Plenum."

Abdiragimov acknowledges the criticism of the June plenum that "the work of public organizations is not up to requirements" and goes on to discuss what his committee has done and is doing to improve public health service in Leninskiy Rayon. Among problem areas discussed are rural health care, the material and technical bases of health care institutions, health care and related services to children, planning and construction. Also discussed are inadequacies in production unit health care offices, "rule violations" in school food service and the vital issue of a growing Alma-Ata air pollution. In terms of the latter concern, Abdiragimov notes efforts by his committee to single out and monitor polluting industries on the spot but notes noncompliance with orders issued by his committee and other authorities as a major problem. In this and other connections, Abdiragimov notes the demand of the June party plenum for increased control over implementation of decisions and for enhanced responsibility by people's soviet committees and other responsible monitors of Soviet health and health care.

KAZAKHS LOSING ABILITY TO READ OWN LANGUAGE

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata QAZAQ ADEBIYETI in Kazakh 5 August 1983 carries on pages 10-11 a 3,000-word article by Asqar Yegewbayev of Semipalatinsk Oblast detailing the many problems and inadequacies of the state book trade in his oblast. The article is part of a continuing examination of the State Book Trade and the difficulty of Kazakh readers in obtaining books in their native language.

Yegewbayev, who largely examines the situation in Semipalatinsk Oblast's Abayskiy and Dzhan Semeyskiy Rayons, begins his article with an airing of some

of the many complaints voiced by Semipalatinsk Oblast Kazakhs on the performance of the State Book Trade--there are not enough Kazakh books, Kazakh authors are more often available in Russian translation than in the original, reprintings are primarily of Russian-language books, not the Kazakh books that are in demand--and he moves on to a consideration of the implications of the book shortage for the culture of a firmly Kazakh area with strong Kazakh literary and cultural connections. He notes for example, the view of one authority (whom he quotes, significantly, in Russian) that in Dzhan Semeyskiy Rayon, which is 47 percent Kazakh, the shortage of Kazakh materials of any sort--even school texts, we discover--is so severe that coupled with the underdevelopment of Kazakh nationality schools there, the result has been ignorance of the Kazakh literary language by most of the rayon's Kazakh inhabitants.

Going on to look at the issues involved in detail, Yegewbayev records an unwillingness on the part of local party and other authorities to even acknowledge that the problem exists and an institutional unwillingness for an overburdened book trade to respond better to the needs of its patrons. Not only, moreover, are there too few book trade outlets, particularly in rural areas, but what outlets there are are staffed by persons generally with no specialized knowledge whatever of the book trade or even of the books they sell. Moreover, facilities are poor and good warehouses to protect stocks virtually unknown with resulting large-scale damage to books that further reduces the scope of what is available.

Yegewbayev does acknowledge, however, that more is at stake than simply book trade incompetency. He notes that even when the same numbers of individual Kazakh and Russian books are published, the Russian books are most often of major proportions while the Kazakh books--usually collections of poetry--are frequently little more than brochures. In any case, he goes on, the major novels by the important Kazakh writers of the present are all but unavailable in the original (specialized books in Kazakh area a major problem too, he notes).

Yegewbayev ends by suggesting the improvements that are possible through a small amount of effort and calling for the book trade to be put on the same basis of efficiency as other types of trade, with well-trained cadres to man the stores. He suggests that there is simply no excuse for present inadequacies.

KIRGHIZ SSR

Economics

NEW FOOD PURCHASE-PRICE SYSTEM FACING OBSTACLES IN KIRGHIZIA

[Editorial Report] Frunze SOVETNIK KYRGYZSTAN in Kirghiz 14 May 1983 page 2 carries a 1,000-word article by G.V. Kopytin, first deputy chairman of the KiSSR State Committee on Prices, on the raising of purchase prices for food and the supplementing of such prices for kolkhozes and sovkhozes that operate at a loss or at a low profit. He cites numerous ruble allotment figures and states that the measures represented by these allocations provide the opportunity for the farms of the republic to raise last year's overall profitability from 17.9 percent to 31 percent. Oblast and rayon soviets were supposed to have finished work on determining the proper allotments to unprofitable farms by the end of March, and some have carried out their work well. But the Ministry of the Meat and Dairy Industry completed its work only at the end of April. Moreover, investigation has shown that consideration of the economic effectiveness of introducing higher purchase prices and also price-incentive factors (supplemental and preferential) is not at a desired level on many farms. Supervision over the handling of such measures is unsatisfactory due to a lack of precise accounting. The situation is becoming worse because oblast and rayon agroindustrial association senior accountants are insufficiently knowledgeable about pricing issues. Because of shortcomings in the filling out of documents, mistakes and outright deception are still encountered in the handing over of food-stuffs to processing facilities.

ROADS IN KIRGHIZ MOUNTAINOUS AREA REPORTED IN POOR SHAPE

[Editorial Report] Frunze SOVETNIK KYRGYZSTAN in Kirghiz 14 May 1983 page 4 carries a 1,000-word article by correspondent J. Tokoldoshev summing up the issues raised at an open-letter day held in the city of Naryn. Most of his article is concerned with the conditions of roads in Naryn Oblast. Because there has not been any water or railway transportation lines in this mountainous oblast since time immemorial, automobile routes have a great importance. However, letters and questions reveal that the roads in the oblast are in poor shape. Many sections of the Naryn-Bayetov road are in unsatisfactory condition, being in bad repair and having rough pavement. A bridge in the village of Jan-Bulak has started to go out of use. The roads from Naryn to Kochkor, Naryn to Eki-Naryn, Kyzyl-Tuu to Kochkor, At-Bashy to Ozgorush, At-Bashy to Terek-Suu, Kirov to Acha-Kayyngdy, and other sections present many difficulties to travelers. Most of the intrafarm roads are unpaved, and those that have been asphalted have begun to deteriorate because of poor quality. The

official in charge of oblast roads complained that funds for road construction and repair as well as needed supplies were insufficient. The correspondent states that in fact this is so. On section 955 of the Frunze-Naryn road, progress has been made, but the asphaltting has still been very slow. The KiSSR minister of motor transport and highways, K. Orozaliyev, also took part in the session in Naryn and gave "sensible, goal-oriented, and concrete responses." The problem of the poor conditions on some streets in Naryn city was also discussed at the meeting.

KiSSR INDUSTRIAL LINKS WITH OTHER REPUBLICS NOT ALWAYS STEADY

[Editorial Report] Frunze SOVETNIK KYRGYZSTAN in Kirghiz 17 May 1983 page 2 devotes the entire page to articles on industrial enterprises that supply goods to other Union republics under the slogan "All the orders of the fraternal republics--on time and at the best quality!" For instance, A. Muraliyev, general director of the Kyrgyzavtomash [Kirghiz Motor Vehicle] Production Association, in a 1,000-word article describes the ties between his association and the 2,500 other enterprises it deals with. Its delivery of goods depends crucially upon its suppliers, but because of late or insufficient deliveries, the association has not met its shipment plan in the last 2 years. In 1981, for instance, because a plant in Orsk failed to send 1,731 axles, 867 heavy-duty tractor trailers were not delivered to customers. Muraliyev lists enterprises in other republics which are experiencing shortfalls in deliveries from his association. On 8 May 1983 page 2 the same newspaper carried a 700-word article by correspondent A. Kaparov on another enterprise dealing extensively with firms outside the republic, the pump plant at Osh. Although the plant last year raised its output by 7.2 percent over 1981, it was nonetheless working irregularly, with the plan being fulfilled in some months by 120 percent and in others by less than 80 percent. Deliveries from the plant were not always consistent: some Union republics were not able to receive their planned deliveries, while others were sent an extra amount under the pretext that they would then transfer the goods onto other republics. Last year the RSFSR received 461 more pumps than planned, while the Ukraine obtained 160, Kazakhstan 110, and Azerbaijan 81 fewer pumps. Kirghizia took 756 pumps instead of a planned 456. Naturally, the republics which received less than their share applied sanctions. This year, work at the plant has been more steady, with the first-quarter plans for export abroad and for 13 Union republics having been fulfilled.

HEAVY RAINS IN KIRGHIZIA FORCE REPLANTING

[Editorial Report] Frunze SOVETNIK KYRGYZSTAN in Kirghiz 31 May 1983 page 2 carries a 600-word article by an unidentified correspondent on the heavy rains that fell in Leninskiy, Bazar-Kurganskiy, and Suzakskiy Rayons of Osh Oblast. In the first 2 weeks of May twice as much rain as normal fell in the oblast, and in a number of rayons downpours caused crop damage. In the three rayons listed above, powerful flash floods occurred and led to the replanting of cotton, tobacco, corn, and vegetables. About 2 o'clock Thursday night the rains started, and soon mountain creek beds and gullies that had been "thirsting" for water for many years began to roar with water. Peasants, waist-deep in mud, dammed up irrigation ditches, but to no avail, as the water went where it will. In Suzakskiy and Leninskiy Rayons, 4,669 hectares of cotton,

722 hectares of tobacco, 1,325 hectares of corn, etc., sustained flood damage. Thousands of citizens turned out to overcome the consequences of the natural disaster. The chief agronomist of the Osh Oblast agroindustrial association claimed that many years' experience has shown that cotton seed planted before the 20th of May will grow to maturity, but he also added that crop success will be connected with when fall arrives. According to the article, irrigation canals and ditches were restored within a week, and dams were repaired.

PROBLEMS IN IMPLEMENTING FOOD PROGRAM IN KIRGHIZIA SURVEYED

[Editorial Report] Frunze KOMMUNIST in Kirghiz No 5, May 1983 pages 33 to 39 carries a 2,800-word article A. Oruzbayev, a doctor of the economic sciences and a professor, on various problems connected with the implementation of the current Food Program. He identifies two special features of this effort in the republic. The first is its link to demographic factors: in 1981-1990 it is expected that the average annual population growth in the republic will be 2.5 percent; that is, from a figure of 3.6 million at the beginning of 1981, the population will increase to 4.1 million by 1985 and to 4.6 million by 1990. Such a rapid demographic growth will lower the supply of land under cultivation available to the people; while in 1940 there were .81 hectares of such land per person in the republic, in 1979 this figure was .38 hectares, or 44.7 percent of the Union level. In addition, at present the amount of agricultural production per capita in the republic is only 87 percent of that in the USSR as a whole. Secondly, the KiSSR is one of those regions highly specialized for producing technical raw materials (wool, tobacco, sugar beet and perennial grass seed, cotton, sugar beets, raw silk, essential oils, etc.). Such raw materials are produced 2.6-fold more per capita in the republic than in the whole Soviet Union. Oruzbayev states, "such a structure for the agriculture of the republic, economically based from the position of the economy of the country, cannot but give rise to difficulties in providing the people with food products. This... creates some difficulties in the implementation of the Food Program in the republic." He cites figures on the proposed increase in food production for 1981-90 but contends that even this high rate of growth cannot fully meet the needs of the people for food products. It is necessary to stress that because of rapid population growth in the republic, the level of basic food consumption that has been reached is substantially lower than that of the country as a whole. He mentions the contribution of Kirghizia to the country's overall food stock and notes that beginning with the 12th 5-year period it is not planned that meat and milk from the republic will be contributed to the All-Union fund. He discusses two major regional issues in the implementation of the Food Program: the further development of sheep raising and the formation of the Issyk-Kul-Chu River valley territorial-production complex. Another problem increased 5.5-fold to reach about a million tons, the storage capacity for fertilizers is only an estimated 300,000 tons. Oruzbayev also notes that since 70 out of the republic's 180 kolkhozes have large debts on state loans and are unable to pay, the issue of converting them to sovkhoses has arisen.

IMPROVEMENTS IN KIRGHIZ PRIVATE PLOTS URGED

[Editorial Report] Frunze KOMMUNIST in Kirghiz No 5, May 1983 pages 68 to 73 carries a 2,400-word article by A. Kazakeyev, a candidate of the economic sciences and an assistant professor, on the role of the private plot in the economy of Kirghizia. In 1980 private plots yielded more than half of the potatoes produced in the republic, 40 percent of the vegetables and garden plants, 65 percent of the fruit, 44 percent of the grapes, nearly 30 percent of the meat and milk, and 42 percent of the eggs. In that same year 55.5 percent of the meat in the consumption fund of the republic's population, 71.5 percent of the milk, 71.9 percent of the eggs, 52.8 percent of the potatoes, 23.6 percent of the vegetables, 30.8 percent of the garden plants, 68.9 percent of the berries, 56 percent of the grapes were grown on private plots. However, at the present time private plots are still not fulfilling adequately the functions they are to serve, particularly in the raising of livestock. While previously the tending of cows was a characteristic feature of rural life, now the situation has significantly changed. In 1976-78 the number of cows in the hands of the people dropped by 1,900, and those families not keeping cows are increasing in number. Kazakeyev calls for the optimization of private plots, such as by means of curbing the practice of storing fertilizers, herbicides, etc., in livestock barns. He also advocates that retired people be encouraged to contribute more to the cultivation of private plots. Efforts to improve the breeds of livestock and poultry and to enhance the protein content of fodder are especially needed.

KIRGHIZ INSTITUTE RESEARCHES PROBLEMS IN INORGANIC CHEMISTRY

[Editorial Report] Frunze KOMMUNIST in Kirghiz No 5, May 1983 pages 74 to 79 carries a 2,400-word article by U. Asanov, assistant director for scientific work at the KiSSR Academy of Sciences Inorganic and Physical Chemistry Institute and a doctor of the chemical sciences, on the activities of the institute he is associated with. As one of three institutes involved with chemistry within the republic Academy of Sciences, it conducts research on the acquisition of biologically active substances, catalysts, and composite materials and on the chemistry and technology of the use of the rare metals and other mineral resources in the republic. He lists numerous projects which his institute has been working on in recent years and cites individuals who have been recognized for their discoveries. For instance, the institute has worked out an ion-exchange method for purifying antimony and an electrolytic technique for refining antimony. The basic source for this metal in the USSR is Kirghizia, and in recent years it has been produced in an extremely pure form under the labels SU and EKSTRA. The technique proposed by M. Usubakunov yields a profit of up to 200,000 rubles in the production of every ton of the metal. Yet, according to Asanov, there are still some problems in successfully carrying out the tasks of the institute. It is poorly equipped and insufficient care has been shown in the preparation of highly qualified cadres.

Social and Cultural Affairs

KIRGHIZ NATIONAL LIFE IN TAJIKISTAN FLOURISHING

[Editorial Report] Frunze KYRGYZSTAN MADANIYATY in Kirghiz 5 May 1983 page 7 carries a 2,100-word article by Mirzakhlim Karimov on the lives of the Kirghiz in the Dzhirgatal'skiy Rayon of the Tajik SSR. Of the more than 30,000 inhabitants of the rayon, 18,000 are Kirghiz and 7,000 are Tajiki. Karimov states that the Kirghiz and Tajiki live in a mixed environment, a situation that has had a very great impact on the customs of the two peoples. This phenomenon can be observed especially in the present-day wedding ceremonies of the two. In addition, these days the rural population of all types goes off to the summer pastures and lives in the "Kirghiz house," the yurt, until autumn. In whatever village you visit you can find a large chaykhana, teahouse, built at the people's initiative and serving as the only center of cultural and spiritual relaxation. Traditional [Kirghiz] contests involving a goat carcass are held quite frequently. As for education, special Kirghiz schools have been established for Kirghiz living in all the villages of the valley or in some schools classes have been set up in both Kirghiz and Tajik. Pupils studying in Kirghiz receive their education according to the Kirghizia curriculum, and after their graduation, most decide to receive a higher education in Kirghizia. The Tajik SSR Ministry of Education affords students from this rayon the opportunity to take the entrance examinations for Kirghiz higher educational institutions in Dushanbe. The women's institutes of Osh, Przheval'sk. and Frunze set aside special slots for women from Dzhirgatal'skiy Rayon. The rayon newspaper KOMMUNIST is published three times a week, with two pages in Tajik and two in Kirghiz. This year has special significance for the inhabitants of this rayon, because a television relay station has begun operation and now the local population can receive television for the first time.

MORE EFFECTIVE MEANS OF INTERNATIONALIST EDUCATION NEEDED IN KIRGHIZIA

[Editorial Report] Frunze SOVETNIK KYRGYZSTAN in Kirghiz 17 May 1983 page 1 carries a 1,000-word editorial on the importance of internationalist upbringing in present-day Soviet society. While much has been achieved to facilitate the learning of the Russian language, an important factor in the cohesion of Soviet society, there are some problems that require attention in the teaching and propagandizing of the Russian language. The editorial notes that the significance of dictionaries in the learning of Russian is great but that such dictionaries, specifically Yudakhin's Kirghiz-Russian [1965] and Russian-Kirghiz [1957] dictionaries, have long since become rare books. "If the republic Academy of Sciences would bear in mind the needs of the public for the above fundamental dictionaries and would publish them in a re-edited form with a number of corrections and additions, it would be doing great work." In addition, according to the editorial, it is important that a natural pride over achievements not turn into national arrogance and conceit or give rise to an isolationist tendency or lack of respect for other nationalities. Persistent attention to the processes that arise from the natural migration of the people and to the participation of all nationalities in the management of social and state affairs is required. It is also important to strengthen work in the formation of an internationalist psychology in the younger generation starting

from childhood, that is, starting at preschool and school age. However, the problems of such upbringing have not been worked on specifically. Its methodology is not being covered in special courses or in higher educational institutions. Psychologists and teachers have not paid sufficient attention to working out the psychological bases for providing an internationalist upbringing to the younger generation.

NEGATIVE PORTRAYAL OF SOVIET LIFE IN KIRGHIZ PLAY DECRIED

[Editorial Report] Frunze SOVETNIK KYRGYZSTAN in Kirghiz 18 May 1983 page 3 carries a 1,700-word article by E. Kaldarov, who is not further identified, on the new drama by the Kirghiz playwright Mar Bayjiyev titled "Long-Distance Train." Kaldarov notes that the play won second prize in the republic contest for multi-act plays last year (there was no first-place prize) and that this year it was staged at the N.K. Krupskaya Russian Drama Theater. However, he contends that he is compelled to discuss the play in a principled way because of the author's position in the work, his goal, and his attempt to represent the Soviet way of life. The drama concerns eight characters on a train trip from Moscow to Frunze at the present day. All eight characters, identified only by the general names "Woman," "Half-Drunk Person," "Lieutenant," etc., are people "who spare no effort in their own personal interests and who are the source of negative phenomena in our society." The vulgar words in the mouths of the heroes, the behavior alien to human dignity, and the inappropriate notions expressed dismay people in the audience and cause them to wonder whether everything in Soviet life has become like this. Kaldarov asks, "why hasn't M. Bayjiyev in his drama shown through positive heroes the struggle against such negative phenomena of life? Or are there no good people who struggle with the bad people in our life?" Kaldarov is also astonished that a lieutenant in the Soviet Armed Forces could be depicted as starting to tell military secrets to a woman he had just met, and also say things like, "where are the speculators? Without them there is no life." Unlike another play with only negative characters, Gogol's "The Inspector General," there is no laughter in "Long-Distance Train." The play "seems like an amassed compilation of the negative phenomena which are rarely encountered in our life. As a result the impartial truth of our life remains hidden." In the denouement of the play, the Half-Drunk Person and the Girl are represented as people who look to the future with hope and become straightened out in their lives. But according to Kaldarov, their conversion from bad to good is unrealistic. He also objects to the playwright's mixing in the names of well-known people with characters who do not have proper names. He calls it regrettable that the republic Ministry of Culture and the contest jury members awarded this play a prize despite its shortcomings. He maintains, "it is incomprehensible to anyone that a play like this with a low ideological-artistic level was offered to the theater!" Notices concerning the performance of this play during the month of May were published in SOVETNIK KYRGYZSTAN and SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA page 4 only on 2 May 1983.

BRIDE ABDUCTION IN KIRGHIZIA STILL CAUSE FOR CONCERN

[Editorial Report] Frunze KYRGYZSTAN AYALDARY in Kirghiz No 5, May 1983 page 23 carries two letters and an introduction, of 600 words altogether, on the issue of bride abduction, a traditional Kirghiz custom. The introduction by

the editorial board of this women's magazine states that it has published letters to an advice columnist on this topic in most of its 1982 issues and that the flow of letters has not ceased. The fact that bride abduction can cause misery for the young man involved, as well as for the young woman, can be seen from the two letters published in the current issue. In the first letter, a young man from Bazar-Kurganskiy Rayon narrates how he was pressured by his parents to get married and how the girl he loved shied away from talk about marriage. Finally he abducted her, and she showed no resistance. However, his in-laws demanded an excessive bride-price, which his wife called a legitimate demand. Finally the marriage ended in divorce. The letter-writer contends that there would be fewer sad letters published in the magazine if young women would not seek to put the blame just on those who abducted them and if they would act properly after marriage. In the other letter a young man tells of a girl he loves who wavers in her decision to marry him, sometimes professing love, sometimes denying it. The writer thinks that her unserious attitude towards her fate would compel many young men in a similar circumstance to abduct her. In the newspaper SOVETIK KYRGYZSTAN 31 May 1983 page 4 is a 500-word article by the Suzakskiy Rayon Prosecutor and a rayon journalist on the legal consequences of two instances of bride abduction. In both cases the article lists by name those who assisted the groom in the abduction. In one case those involved were sentenced to unspecified periods of detention, and in another case it was asserted that the guilty would surely be called to firm account for their deeds.

STATE OF MODERN KIRGHIZ NOVEL EXAMINED

[Editorial Report] Frunze ALA TOO in Kirghiz No 5, May 1983 pages 132-144 carries a 9,000-word article by Abdygany Erkebayev on the development of the novel in contemporary Kirghiz literature. He focuses on seven recent novels by Kirghiz writers--O. Danikeyev's "Life in the Wink of an Eye," K. Osmonaliyev's "Clash of Nomads," Sh. Beyshenaliyev's "Pen of Steel," T. Sydykbekov's "The Way," S. Omurbayev's "Changed Valley," J. Mavlyanov's "New Dawn," and Chingiz Aytmatov's "Day Longer Than a Century." The first three novels are historical novels which, according to Erkebayev, suffer from rather significant deficiencies. Although Osmonaliyev's novel has been praised by its editor S. Asanbekov, it exhibits some serious shortcomings, of which Erkebayev identifies three. Osmonaliyev in his portrayal of life among the northern Kirghiz in the first half of the 19th century is said to have focused on the way of life and activities of tribal leaders rather than on the fate of the common people, to have concentrated on events and scenes and not on the personalities of individual characters, and to have not analyzed relations among peoples well. The author does not pay sufficient attention to a portrayal of the masses, their harsh life at the time, and their struggle for social freedom. Danikeyev's novel "Life in the Wink of an Eye" depicts the life of the Kirghiz in the Chu River area, their subordination to the Kokand Khanate, and their acceptance of Russian rule. Erkebayev maintains that several characters in the novel, but not all, are skillfully and convincingly portrayed. However, the main hero seems "modernized," that is, a holder of beliefs at variance with his time, another character is represented spouting such sociological terms as "society," "class," "social order," etc., alien to his tribal milieu. Inaccurate viewpoints are also ascribed to the hero of the third historical novel, "Pen of

Steel," about the real-life Kirghiz poet Togolot Moldo. Scholars have established that the poet did not clearly understand the class and political meaning of some poetry and even interjected concepts alien to the people into his version of the epic "Manas," but in this novel, he is portrayed as free of contradictions and ideological equivocation. According to Erkebayev, part of the difficulty an author experiences in writing such historical novels is the lack of written source material, which means that he must rely on oral accounts of the past and on his own imagination. Then Erkebayev proceeds to examine the other four novels. Concerning Aytmatov's "Day Longer Than a Century," he consciously raises issues not covered well in previous discussions of this novel. He claims that Aytmatov wrote a preface to his novel and a commentary on it in VOPROSY LITERATURY in part because of the lessons from the sharp debate that greeted his "White Ship" in 1970. Erkebayev also notes that critics have compared "Day Longer Than a Century" to the novels of Yu. Bondarev, O. Gonchar, and N. Dumbadze. But despite Aytmatov's explicit reference to Columbian writer Garcia Marquez, they have not likened the novel to the latter's "One Hundred Years of Solitude." According to Erkebayev, literary figures and critics have a duty to consider this novel in the context of world literature. In the last section of his article, Erkebayev sums up his assessment of the state of the novel in present-day Kirghiz literature. He cites the four Kirghiz novels he considers outstanding examples of this genre--"Among the Mountains," U. Abdykaimov's "The Front," T. Kasymbekov's "Broken Sword," and Aytmatov's "Day Longer Than a Century." Erkebayev represents Kasymbekov's "Broken Sword" as a classic among historical novels and regards its characters as exemplifying the true historical hero, as defined by [Kirghiz Writers Union head] T. Askarov. According to Erkebayev, it would be possible to say that Kasymbekov's novel can compete directly with [Uzbek writer] Qadiriyy's "Days Past" and that it has portrayed the historical past at a new ideological-esthetic height. [The 10 or so favorable references to T. Kasymbekov or his novel contrast sharply with the criticism leveled at the novel by Kirghiz Party chief Usubaliyev the very month this article appeared; see SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA 20 May 1983 page 3. Erkebayev's positive assessment of "Broken Sword" was subsequently deemed incorrect in ALA TOO No 7, July 1983 page 142.]

International

WESTERN NOTION OF 'MUSLIM NATIONALISM' CRITICIZED

[Editorial Report] Frunze KOMMUNIST in Kirghiz No 5, May 1983 pages 82 to 88 carries a 2,900-word article by V. Kiyutin, a senior scientist at the KiSSR Academy of Sciences Philosophy and Law Institute, on efforts by bourgeois ideologues to see nationalism, specifically "Muslim nationalism," to weaken the bonds between the Soviet peoples. In this connection it can be considered natural that among the initial foreign measures of the Reagan administration was the proclamation of plans to step up radio propaganda to foreign countries. In all bourgeois countries the publication of works devoted to "Muslim nationalism" in the USSR, including works by Critchlow, Bennigsen, Wallace, and Wimbush, has increased. Kiyutin claims that a special secret instruction in connection with the 60th anniversary of the USSR in 1982 was worked out for Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe, in which it was proposed that all major events in the USSR be discredited in order to give rise to mistrust among the

Soviet peoples. Inclined to regard nationalism as a universal force, bourgeois ideologues claim to observe "Muslim nationalism" in the USSR. M. Rywkin, for instance, writes that Muslim nationalism is an unplanned consequence of Soviet nationality policy and a direct result of Soviet social-economic achievements. The active participation of Central Asians in projects like the reclamation of the Non-Black-Earth Zone, Atommash, BAM, etc., is distorted by the West. Radio Liberty in its broadcasts to the local nationalities of Central Asia represents this initiative by young people as a terrible phenomenon, in which the movement of thousands of Muslims from Central Asia to the labor-short Non-Black-Earth Zone of Russia means that they are being forced to work for the Russians. Yet in broadcasts to the European part of the USSR, Radio Liberty casts doubt upon the capabilities of Central Asians to operate complicated machinery and claims that this effort will yield no worthwhile result. Kiyutin also discusses other topics--the notion of "Russification" referred to in broadcasts by Radio Liberty, the concept by bourgeois ideologues that a "non-Muslim" culture is alien and incomprehensible to the Central Asian peoples, the thesis of T. Rakowska-Harmstone that if the Soviet government cannot contain nationalism, it may lead to the de facto break-up of the united Soviet state, etc.--and summarily dismisses them.

TURKMEN SSR

Political Affairs

CHARDZHOU OBKOM OFFICIALS FIRED

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 14 August 1983 page 2 carries a 150-word Turkmeninform dispatch in which a recent plenum of the Chardzhou obkom is discussed. "The plenum removed Y. Murtazakulov from his responsibilities as secretary of the Turkmen Communist Party Chardzhou obkom and from his membership in the Turkmen Communist Party Chardzhou obkom bureau due to shortcomings; the plenum also expelled him from the Turkmen Communist Party obkom." His shortcomings are not specified.

PARTY'S ROLE IN HARVEST EMPHASIZED

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 17 August 1983 page 1 carries a 1,100-word lead editorial stressing the role of the party in the cotton harvest. It is noted that "there are party organizations which do not influence the work of the enterprise enough and are passive in making the great responsibility known to communists and cadres and in developing political and labor diligence on the whole. In places where party leadership is weak, practice shows that no progress is made in work and that the way is open to both chance and a weakening of work discipline." Examples are drawn from Kerki and Koneurgench rayons. It is added that Turkmen Communist Party raykoms must not permit such passivity in party organizations and must give meaningful help in raising their militancy. One cannot forget the responsibility of primary party organizations for all aspects of the labor collective's work and for establishing a healthy moral-political climate within them."

PARTY STRENGTHENS RAYON PRESS

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 21 August 1983 page 1 carries a 1,000-word editorial on the rayon newspapers. "Recently a number of measures have been implemented to increase the role of rayon newspapers in the republic and to guarantee them experienced cadres. As a result, certain party committees have also improved party leadership for their press organs. This has opened the way for putting out effective newspapers with good content as well as the appearance of problem-oriented materials in them. The effectiveness of critical materials has increased." However, "well-written, well-thought-out critical materials are rare in the pages of some rayon newspapers. The majority of included materials do not reach their objective."

TASHAUZ IDEOLOGICAL WORKERS MEET

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 27 August 1983 page 2 carries a 900-word report by K. Rakhmanberdiev on a meeting of middle-level ideological workers in Tashauz Oblast on the "further improvement of political education work and the establishment of new customs and traditions." The speaker, N. Kakabayeva, deputy chairman of the ispolkom of the Tashauz Oblast Soviet, pointed out some continuing shortcomings, among which public health figures prominently: "in many places emergency medical services have created dissatisfaction among the workers. In some hospitals, situations in which medical workers have violated work discipline have been revealed. The way has been opened to shortcomings in the care of pregnant women and their growing children." Citing successes in the introduction of new traditions it is also pointed out that "in some places one comes across situations in which the way is open for irregularities in giving parties, the loss of much work time and the waste of a lot of food. These irregularities bear witness to the inability of ideological workers in those places to establish the work of the commission for Soviet customs, holidays and traditions at a level worthy of the demands of the day."

Economics

MAINTENANCE STILL PROBLEM IN AGRICULTURE

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 2 August 1983 page 1 carries a 1,100-word lead editorial stressing the importance of reaching the year's agricultural objectives, especially in view of the socialist competition with Uzbekistan, Azerbaijan and Tajikistan. It is noted that "along with cotton workers continuing their unslackening care for cotton at the present stage, preparations for the harvest have been strengthened overall. As for herdsmen, they have successfully achieved the semi-annual plan in meeting the quota for animal products for the state." However, "repair of technical equipment must be one of the basic duties. This important work has to be done on time. But on kolkhozes in Ashkhabad and Tashauz oblasts the way has been opened to tardy repair of the machinery which cuts cotton and rice, and grinds up collected cornstalks."

KARAKUM CANAL WORKERS GET HOUSING NEAR MARY

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 4 August 1983 page 2 carries a 100-word note by S. Yaylyev on a new group of housing units built in the settlement of Khankhovuz, which is situated on virgin soil. "This two-story general housing unit was built by the mechanized 18th traveling column of the 'Khankhovuzvodstroy' Trust, and was turned over to Karakum Canal construction workers."

HARVEST MACHINERY REPAIRS LAGGING

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 24 August 1983 page 1 carries a 1,100-word lead editorial on the repair of equipment needed for the harvest. Noting that some areas are late in starting this work, it

is added that "while the work of repairing cotton-harvesting machinery should now be complete according to the plan, only 77 percent of this work has been done in the republic as a whole; in other words, instead of 6,500 machines having been repaired, only 5,200 have been repaired." It is pointed out that "repair of harvesting equipment is at an especially low level on enterprises in Tashauz and Ashkhabad oblasts, and in Bakherden, Charshangngi, Koneurgench, Tagtabazar and Gushgy rayons."

KARAKUM CANAL MAKES DESERT FLOURISH

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 11 August 1983 page 4 carries an 800-word article by O. Charyyev on the impact of Karakum waters on a formerly desert community. "With the coming of the V.I. Lenin Karakum Canal to the environs of Akhal, the former Gami plain turned into a garden." It is added that "now there is a 109-hectare grape plantation which has been cut out of the desert" in Gavers rayon. It is further noted that the plan was fulfilled this year by 137 percent. [The region is close to the Caspian Sea.]

'GUN' SOLAR ENERGY ORGANIZATION HIGHLIGHTED

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad ADEBIYAT VE SUNGAT in Turkmen 12 August 1983 pages 6-7 carries a 2,900-word article by Berdinazar Khudaynazarov on the development of the 'Gun' Scientific-Production Unit and its function as a producer of solar energy. Interviewed for the article were Rejeb Bayramov, Doctor of Technical Sciences and general director of the 'Gun' Scientific-Production Unit, and Begnazar Jumanazarov, Doctor of Biological Sciences and a specialist in "putting animal husbandry on an industrial basis." The organizational history of 'Gun' is as follows: "1951: an energy sector was established in the Physics and Geophysics Institute (later the Technical Physics Institute).

"1964: two laboratories were established on the foundations of the energy sector. One of these was a heliotechnical laboratory.

"1968: a section for the transformation of solar energy was established, and another laboratory was added to the two preceding ones.

"1971: by decree of the TuSSR Academy of Sciences a support point for the heliotechnical laboratory was established in the pasture land of the 'Bakherden' sovkhos. This opened up the practical possibility to expand research on sweetening waters from alkaline water wells.

"1975: the Solar Energy Department of the Technical Physics concentrated within it four laboratories, a design and construction bureau and six thematic groups.

"1978: a fifth laboratory was added to the above-mentioned four.

"1979: the Solar Energy Department, due to expansion, was turned into the Institute for Solar Energy.

"In 1980 the Scientific-Production Unit was created on the basis of this institute. Here, pay attention to the word 'production'; the word demonstrates the need to relate theory to practice in the newly formed unit. Under the unit's purview is the Institute for Solar Energy, the Design and Construction Bureau and the Building Construction Administration...."

MORE INDUSTRIALLY SKILLED WORKERS WANTED

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 26 August 1983 page 1 carries a 1,100-word lead editorial on the importance of skilled workers in industry. "Increasing the ranks of local workers with industrially skilled cadres is one of the most important social-political jobs of our republic's party organization at the present time." It is pointed out that, in addition to learning professional skills, "the strengthening of discipline and mass political, ideational-educational work conducted among the youth is inseparably connected with the sociological sciences." It is added that "one must give special attention to training workers by the example of the life and work of V.I. Lenin." In this same context, "one must note that the teaching of Russian has improved in training schools in recent years."

Social and Cultural Affairs

TEXTBOOK SHORTAGE UNNECESSARY

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad MUGALLYMLAR GAZETI in Turkmen 14 August 1983 page 1 carries a 1,400-word lead editorial noting that some school administrations undervalue the importance of building up a textbook library and that even when new texts are available, they are not used in the curriculum. As an example, one can point "to the No 5 school in Gyzyletrek rayon and the No 4 school in Asenguly rayon. Although the newly published books for the Russian curriculum are available in these schools' libraries, the students are still studying according to the old curriculum and old texts. This proves that teachers are not satisfied with the texts and are uninformed about the new editions; also, they have not read the new study programs and are unacquainted with the texts." Other examples are cited in which Russian language and history texts have been inadequate.

FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING MUST BE IMPROVED

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad MUGALLYMLAR GAZETI in Turkmen 19 August 1983 page 2 carries a 1,500-word article by A.N. Vasil'eva, director of the Foreign Languages Department at the Republic Advanced Teachers Training Institute, on "shortcomings" in the teaching of foreign languages. "One group of teachers have not studied the materials published in INOSTRANNYE YAZYKI V SHKOLE, TURKMENISTANYNG KHALG MAGARYFI and the newspaper MUGALLYMLAR GAZETI enough, and have not thought about basic methodological principles. These principles form the basis for the teaching of foreign languages during the first year of study. Teachers find difficulty in planning the second half year of study because books for teachers do not exist and planning journals are not published.

These shortcomings precondition mistakes by teachers in using new texts. The basis of these is: poor communication, violation of the rules of teaching, consequential mistakes in homework, and the fact that lesson periods are not used rationally."

VILLAGE COUNCIL OF ELDERS PUTS END TO MUSLIM NAMES

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad ADEBIYAT VE SUNGAT in Turkmen 5 August 1983 pages 2-3 carries a 1,150-word article by Mukhammet Soyunov and Khojageldi Korkhanov on the importance of the Council of Elders in supporting new traditions. "The Council of Elders plays a major role in the village in introducing new traditions. Now and for a long time people in the village have hardly ever given newly born children names connected with religion."

MOLLAS RECENT IN ASHKHABAD OBLAST

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 9 August 1983 page 2 carries a 1,700-word article by K. Atayev, director of the propaganda and agitation section of the Ashkhabad Turkmen Communist Party obkom, on a recent discussion of ideology at the 11th plenum of the Ashkhabad obkom. It was noted that "village meetings are one of the most effective and influential examples of mass political work conducted among the workers. Many people took part in such meetings in Bakherden and Tejen rayons, in which many unpleasant questions were openly discussed. The people's masses spoke about those who did not want to work honestly and those who broke the rules of society. Some of those who had been practicing mollas spoke from the tribunal of the village meetings about how they had turned away from their lying activities as a result of the powerful influence of the public."

CREATION OF ATHEISTIC MUSEUMS URGED

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad ADEBIYAT VE SUNGAT in Turkmen 19 August 1983 page 3 carries a 500-word article by Oguljan Annaeva in which she suggests opening up atheistic museums in present-day "holy" places. Using the historical complex of XIIth century buildings in Astanababa in Kerki rayon as an example, she notes that "with the passage of time the architectural complex of Astanababa built in the first half of the 12th century was turned into a 'holy' place by the clergy. Every Friday morning one can see some people coming to visit this place: they come with different goals--the childless who wish children, those seeking a cure for disease, even one who claimed to be seeking 'the way of God.' A pity that they do not realize that visiting a historical monument is no use in curing a disease." She adds that "in our opinion, in order to especially increase the number of those with a scientific materialistic viewpoint one should make use of the historical monuments locally. They should be turned into atheistic museums."

SCIENTIFIC-ECONOMIC SOCIETY FORMED

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 2 August 1983 page 2 carries a 700-word article by R. Meredov, first deputy chairman of TuSSR Gossnab and chairman of the board of the Turkmenistan Scientific-Economic

Society, on the formation of the Society. "Recently, in the system of USSR scientific-technical societies a new scientific-economic society was formed. Its establishment is an important event. In recent years questions of perfecting the economic mechanism, building the economy, planning and fulfillment have acquired a special timeliness." The Society is to aid in "defining problems, approaching the growth of economic science and the needs of scientific practice and the intensification of social productivity." It is added that "the Society will work in close cooperation with Gosplan, the State Committee on Questions of Labor and Work, Gossnab, the State Committee of Prices, the TuSSR Ministry of Finance, the Turkmenistan offices of the USSR State Bank and Construction Bank, the TuSSR Central Statistical Administration, the TuSSR Academy of Sciences and similar economic and social organizations."

PRACTICAL IDEOLOGY IN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 6 August 1983 page 1 carries a 1,100-word lead editorial emphasizing the role of young scholars in the society as a whole. A positive element is the "Akademik" agitation-construction group which was formed from young scholars and specialists from the TuSSR Academy of Sciences. Aside from the fact that they are now working for important economic objects for the third time, they are conducting major agitation-clarification work. Sophisticated collectives of creative youth like this are one of the progressive forms of strengthening the mutual relationship between science and production." However, it is added that the Academy of Sciences is not always effective in developing the socialist way of life. "For example, two new sectors in the Philosophy and Law division of the TuSSR Academy of Sciences were established--the Sector for Scientific Communism and the Sector for the Struggle Against Foreign Ideological Movements and Ideological Problems. Both sectors have been in operation for 2 years, yet their practical results have been quite poor."

ACADEMY OF SCIENCES ACHIEVEMENTS SUMMED UP

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 14 August 1983 page 2 carries a 1,600-word article by A. Babayev, president of the TuSSR Academy of Sciences. "Our academy, due to certain scientific successes, has moved into the front rank of Soviet science. Work achieved by the Deserts Institute, the 'Gun' Scientific Production Unit and Institutes such as that for the Physiology and Experimental Pathology of the Arid Zone are well known both in our country and beyond its borders." It is noted that "in research on solar geophysics a significant advance has taken place. A global empirical model of the sporadic layer was created which makes it possible to predict the influence of this layer on the dispersal of radio waves."

ROLE OF RURAL INTELLIGENTSIA IN FIGHTING RELIGION STRESSED

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 17 August 1983 page 3 carries a 1,700-word article by Sh. Charyev, member of the USSR Philosophy Society, on the role of rural intelligentsia in the fight against religion. "According to scientific research the tendency to believe in religion and follow religious practices is often met with among the rural population of our

republic." It is stressed that the rural intelligentsia must be used to counter this way of life. It is noted that "the basic method in our propaganda work is to cause to think and make believe." Finally, "the so-called 'holy' places create a major hindrance to atheistic work conducted among the population under our republic's conditions. Visiting the 'holy' places is a result of our permitting weakness in the question of atheistic education." It is added that if those visiting these places "knew the historical truth about the 'holiness,' visitors would avoid them." Ultimately "the rural intelligentsia can and must do much work in exposing the true face of the 'holy' places in their area and in studying their history."

CIVIL DEFENSE STRESSED

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 30 August 1983 page 3 carries a 600-word article by N. Neforostov, aide for propaganda to the chief of staff of the TuSSR Civil Defense, on the importance of civil defense. "For the defense of the home front from modern weaponry it is impossible not to teach civil defense to the entire population." It is added that "party and Soviet organs, civil defense staffs, profsoyuz and Komsomol committees, cultural administrations, 'Znaniye' Society organizations, television, radio, press, Red Crescent Society, DOSAAF and similar groups are actively participating in this important work." Mary and Chardzhou cultural administrations are especially cited for their work in military-patriotic education conducted through the central library system, as is the radio propaganda done for civil defense by the "50th Anniversary of the USSR" petroleum machine building factory in Ashkhabad.

UZBEK SSR

Political Affairs

PROPAGANDISTS WARNED OF DANGERS OF SPLIT WORLDVIEW, DISSENT

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 21 August 1983 carries on page 1 a 1,100-word double-column lead editorial titled "Vitaly Important Activity." The editorial describes the kind of activism and human qualities propagandists should instill in workers, but points out that in the development of such people: "It is impossible not to take into consideration the peculiarities of the historical period in which mankind now lives, the existence of two worldviews and two political paths completely opposed to one another, the existence of a ruthless struggle for the hearts and minds of millions upon millions of people on the face of the earth, but also of the unhealthy attitudes and dissenting opinions that exist in a section of people under the influence of some deficiencies and various difficulties in the economic mechanism."

PARTY ORGANIZATIONS, PRESS TOLD TO STRESS CRITICISM

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 12 August 1983 carries on page 1 a 1,000-word lead editorial titled "The Power of Constructive Criticism." The editorial states that alarm is being expressed in some places that various party organizations have an incorrect attitude toward criticism. Because these partorgs view with indifference the Leninist style of party work and the thoughts of workers in places where the CPSU Rules are being violated, serious shortcomings have been surfacing in their economic and educational work. The editorial cites the example of a construction column foreman who stifled criticism by his gathering around him toadies and hypocrites and his rude replies to workers who pointed out shortcomings. At upcoming report and election meetings every communist must speak boldly about violations of party, state, and labor discipline, and about deficiencies in the work of various officials that are alien to the Soviet way of life. The editorial points to the paucity of critical materials in various newspapers and journals that deal with the great issues of the day and that provide constructive criticism of deficiencies. It urges that oblast, city and rayon party committees work to increase the effectiveness of the media, and also approach cases of indifference to or stifling of criticism from a party-minded position.

IMPROVEMENT NEEDED IN IDEOLOGICAL WORK

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 5 August 1983 carries on page 1 a 1,200-word double-column lead editorial titled "Let's Have a

Complete Approach to Educational Work." The editorial states that improvements must be made in ideological work to bring it up to the level demanded at the June plenum of the CPSU Central Committee. It criticizes the one-sided, superficial approach to ideological work noted in various places. Lectures, conversations, and reports often consist of very general reviews couched in high-sounding phrases that do not address the concerns of daily life or the causes of shortcomings. The editorial urges party organizations of scientific and cultural establishments and schools to increase the activism of their personnel in labor and moral education. Scholars and artists must make a greater contribution to instilling Marxist-Leninist doctrines and communist ethical norms in the consciousness of every Soviet person, and to expressing in their works the Soviet way of life and "the blood-brotherhood of our peoples." It stresses the extreme importance of increasing the role of primary and shop party organizations in educating workers in a spirit of Soviet patriotism, proletarian internationalism, and conscientiousness toward work.

KHOREZM OBKOM CHIEF ON PARTY MEETINGS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 6 August 1983 carries on page 2 a 1,900-word article by M. Khudoyberganov, first secretary of the Khorezm Obkom, titled "The School of Maturation." Khudoyberganov states that the Khorezm Obkom recently held a plenum devoted to the problem of increasing the role of party meetings in ideological work. Khudoyberganov discusses the need to stimulate criticism and self-criticism at these meetings and to activate those communists who have not taken part in discussions for years.

Economics

ENTERPRISES FAIL TO RAISE LABOR PRODUCTIVITY

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 9 August 1983 carries on page 1 a 1,200-word lead editorial titled "Let's Achieve High Labor Productivity." The editorial points out that during the first 6 months of 1983 republic enterprises fulfilled the plan for growth of labor productivity by 102 percent, up 1.9 percent over the same period of last year. In some cases, this figure was higher; for example, the "Navaiazot" Production Union peaked this index by 106.1 percent, up 7.7 percent over last year. However, numerous industrial enterprises and construction organizations failed to achieve growth in this area. In all, 78 enterprises fell into a backward status, including the Kuytash Mining Administration in Samarkand--down 24.5 percent from last year--the Andizhan Hydrolysis Plant and the Gazli Oil Excavation Union. The fundamental cause of this is slackness in the introduction of measures aimed at raising labor productivity. Specialists are slow in introducing new equipment and technology, indifferent toward mechanizing the labor process, and incompetent or irresponsible in organizing labor and production. Some enterprises don't make good use of existing capabilities. Managers interpret figures on low growth of labor productivity to mean a shortage of labor, when in fact they underestimate their resources and the positive qualities of their specialists and workers.

UZSSR YOUTH CALLED UPON TO WORK IN SIBERIA

[Editorial Report] Tashkent YOSH LENINCHI in Uzbek 17 August 1983 carries on page 2 a 1,000-word article titled "The Siberian Land Calls for You." The article mentions that the 3-month campaign in the UzSSR inviting young people to go to Komsomol shock construction projects is continuing.

UZBEK KOMSOMOL PAPER DEVOTES ISSUE TO NONCHERNOZEM ZONE

[Editorial Report] Tashkent YOSH LENINCHI in Uzbek 24 August 1983 devotes the entire issue to oblasts of the Nonchernozem zone. Page one of YOSH LENINCHI indicates that the issue is a joint one with the Komsomol papers KOMSOMOL' SKAYA ISKRA of Vladimir Oblast, LENINYETS of Ivanovo Oblast, and NOVGORODSKIY KOMSOMOLYETS of Novgorod Oblast.

[Editorial Report] Tashkent YOSH LENINCHI in Uzbek 24 August 1983 carries on page 1 a 1,300 word article by B. Allamurodov (first secretary of the Uzbekistan Komsomol Central Committee) titled "The Power of Great Friendship." The article describes work conducted by Uzbekistan Komsomol detachments, particularly in the Nonchernozem zone. The article calls for improving the sponsorship of all-Union and Republic Komsomol shock construction projects, broadening the circle of services provided them, and frequent tours there by ensembles as well as writers, poets and artists.

CAUSES CITED FOR SUBSTANDARD TRADE SCHOOLS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent ZOBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN'ATI in Uzbek 26 August 1983 carries on page 2 a 1,000-word article by Obidjon Tursunov, methodologist at Secondary Vocational School 209 in Chartak Rayon of Namangan Oblast, titled "Successors of the Working Class." Tursunov cites some factors in declining enrollments and increasingly poor instruction in republic trade and vocational schools. First, these schools are not adequately supplied with skilled teachers and shop masters. Many trade teachers lack pedagogical skills, higher education, or pride in their trades. Second, there exists a poor attitude toward equipment in these schools. Often, equipment is left out in the rain and snow or carelessly handled. Third, supervisory commissions neglect the problem of cadre turnover, with the result that much-needed young specialists frequently quit because of poor working conditions or of manifestations of such sicknesses as localism. Fourth, the ethical conduct of a number of teachers in these schools is unacceptable, and is a negative factor in both the education of students and in the regard of the public for such schools.

CYBERNETICS RESEARCH DISCUSSED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 9 August 1983 carries on page 2 a 700-word article by Prof Dr of Technical Sciences I. Ubaydullayev, deputy chief director of the "Kibernetika" Scientific Production Union of the UzSSR Academy of Sciences, titled "The Science of Management." Ubaydullayev discusses the kinds of research conducted at "Kibernetika" and various practical applications of this research. In recent years the union has created and introduced new technical processes and automated systems of management at Tashkent Tractor Plant, "Sredazkabel" Production Union, the "Mikond" Plant,

and other enterprises. Currently, its scholars are investigating economic-mathematical methods and models of planning and managing the agroindustrial complex that specializes in cotton, and on automated systems of management and planning of work regimes of farms of the republic Ministries of Food and Fruit and Vegetable Industries. They are also producing a series of economic-mathematical models for optimizing planning of the socioeconomic development of agricultural projects during 1982-1985. "Kibernetika" is expanding the research on the complex problem of the efficient distribution of resources such as labor force, capital sums, arable land, and water, which is especially important in drawing up developmental plans for the agroindustrial complex. The author also notes that the union has formed a scientific-agroindustrial commission for implementing approved measures that will work in cooperation with other republic scientific councils to produce definite programs in this area.

ROAD BUILDERS BATTLE FOREST FIRE IN TYUMEN

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 7 August 1983 carries on page 2 a 1,600-word article by Rafiq Tursunov titled "Far From the Main Route." Tursunov discusses the daily life of workers of the "Uztyumendorstroy" Trust who are building an automobile highway in the Tyumen region. The trust administration is paying special attention to improving living conditions in the settlement near Nyakh and to insuring that workers are well supplied. As an example of the steadfastness and courage displayed by these workers, Tursunov recounts a recent event. At the end of July the trust manager Ruslam Rayimqulov received an urgent radiogram from the raykom secretary informing him that a forest fire was raging 24 kilometers east of the base and requesting that the trust take steps to combat it. Rayimqulov selected a group of 30 men for this. They were transported to the fire by a helicopter sent from Uray City. The men dug a 20-meter wide trench and stopped the fire.

NONCHERNOZEM BRIEFS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 25 August 1983 carries on page 2 a 300-word item by T. Ahmedov titled "Participating in Creation." Ahmedov states that a detachment of 50 students from the History Department of Tashkent State Polytechnical Institute recently arrived at the Ivanovo Home Building Combine where they will fulfill a contract calling for 60,000 rubles construction work.

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 25 August 1983 carries on page 2 a 200-word item titled "Ode to Brotherhood." The item states that in the last 2 years more than 3,000 Uzbekistani youths have gone to work on All-Union Komsomol construction projects, and that half of them went to the Nonchernozem region. Recently, the republic Komsomol newspaper YOSH LENINCHI, along with KOMSOMOL'SKAYA ISKRA of Vladimir Oblast, LENINETS of Ivanovo Oblast, and NOVGORODSKAYA KOMSOMOLETS of Novgorod Oblast, published a joint issue publicizing the internationalism and friendship being shown by Uzbek workers in the Nonchernozem.

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 28 August 1983 carries on page 3 a 100-word report from UzTAG titled "Uzbekistan to the Nonchernozem Region." The report states that a photodisplay with nearly 40 photographs of Uzbeks working in the Nonchernozem region has opened in Tashkent.

SCHOOL RAISES RABBITS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OQITUVCHILAR GAZETASI in Uzbek 16 July 1983 carries on page 4 a 100-word article by O. Saidov titled "One of Seven Treasures." The article reports on Middle School No 13 imeni Frunze which raises rabbits on a subsidiary farm. Last year meat from 30 of the rabbits was given to the school cafeteria, while another 20 were sold. There are 80 rabbits now being raised, but there are plans to raise this number to 150.

RAILROAD WORKERS DAY NOTED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 7 August 1983 carries on page 2 a 500-word item published in conjunction with Railroad Workers Day titled "Life Blood of the Economic System." The item notes that tasks facing railroad workers include developing service to sectors of the agroindustrial complex and implementing measures connected to improving the structure of railroad yards involved in shipping of agricultural produce. Republic railroad workers are also focusing on accelerating freight car turnover, increasing the average daily work load of locomotives and cars, and reducing the time cars are idle. The item points out that workers of the Uzbekistan departments of the Central Asian railroad peaked their freight turnover plan for the first half of 1983 by 108 percent, an increase of 14.6 percent over the same period of last year.

'CONTAINER METHOD' ARGUED SUPERIOR FOR SHIPPING PRODUCE

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN'ATI in Uzbek 5 August 1983 carries on page 2 a 2,100-word article by Habibulla Olimjonov titled "More Problems With Bazaars and Field Stores." The author notes that market prices for fruits and vegetables are high because of excessive damage and waste while shipping them to market. Presently, produce is transported by trucks from farms to city warehouses and stored in bags and boxes until produce trade unions sort and weigh the produce for distribution to markets. All of this results in excessive waste of time and produce. Olimjonov argues that the "container method," presently widely used in the Baltic republics is a superior form of shipment and distribution. With this method produce is sorted and weighed at special stations in the fields or on the farms, then put in special mesh containers and loaded onto trucks for transport directly to city markets. He notes that 30-40 such stations would be needed in Tashkent Oblast at a cost of around 1 million rubles. In 1982 only 12,000 of the 190,000 tons produce of Tashkent Oblast was shipped by container method through a single such station. Olimjonov discusses two major obstacles to the introduction of this method. One is that farmers are reluctant to accept any change in their traditional patterns. Moreover, many farm leaders are resisting the container method because it calls for meeting obligations on schedule, on-the-spot rejection of poor quality produce, and allocation of workers for the sorting

and weighing process. A second major obstacle is the defective quality of the mesh containers required by this method. Currently these containers are being produced by an enterprise subordinate to the republic Ministry of Internal Affairs, and are crude, easily crushed, and not durable. Olimjonov argues that adoption of the container method will result in getting more and better quality vegetables to markets more quickly and at lower prices.

DIRIGIBLES ADVOCATED FOR AGRICULTURAL SERVICES

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN'ATI 12 August 1983 carries on page 2 a 2,100-word article by Khurshid Dostmuhamedov titled "Dirigibles Over the Cotton Fields." Dostmuhamedov bases this article on ideas and proposals aired to him by Shukur Kamolkhojayev, first secretary of the Angren Gorkom. One of Kamolkhojayev's proposals is a reorganization of party structure. He notes that lands surrounding cities are usually not cultivated by the farms they're subordinate to. Enterprises and organizations are barred from setting up subsidiary farms on these lands by farm leaders who take the attitude "I don't want them, but you can't have them." This problem could be resolved if kolkhoz and sovkhoz party organizations were subordinate to city party organizations [rather than to the raykom], and in turn the gorkom would report to the obkom. Benefits of this reorganization would include strengthened cooperation between city enterprises and farms, utilization of the more abundant urban labor force, and improvement in supplies of agricultural and livestock products to the city.

Another proposal of Kamolkhojayev is the introduction of the dirigible into agricultural service. Presently, land subordinate to agroindustrial unions is so far-flung that it is difficult to efficiently manage and supervise it. Automobiles cannot meet the rigorous demands of rural roads and recent suggestions to return to the use of the horse are merely ludicrous. Dirigibles, on the other hand, are easy to operate, cost-effective, and safe. For example, the MI-8 helicopter used in agricultural service costs 1,100 rubles per 1 hour of flight to operate, compared to only 200 rubles per hour for the more powerful dirigible. There are a number of tasks for which the dirigible would be superior. At cotton harvest time it could transport mobile field stations to work sites, thereby saving time taken for workers to go to and from the fields. It could be used to spread chemical defoliants without any hazard to the operator, whereas drivers of the special tractors that are increasingly used for this operation are constantly exposed to chemicals. Moreover, the dirigible requires very little space compared to airplanes whose operational fields remove thousands of irrigated hectares from the agricultural turnover.

SECONDARY GRADUATES TO REMAIN IN ZONE WITH TOO LITTLE POPULATION

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OQITUVCHILAR GAZETASI in Uzbek 13 July 1983 carries on page 2 a 300-word article by an OQITUVCHILAR GAZETASI correspondent titled "True to the Pledge." The article reports on 10th grade graduates of School no 16 imeni Ayni (Fergana Oblast) who have pledged to stay in the village. In an appeal to all their contemporaries in Fergana Oblast they note that the Leninism Kolkhoz, located in the dry steppe, has only 300 persons on it. There is too much raised for those living on the kolkhoz to take

care of. Another 300 kolkhozniks are needed for this. "Therefore it is most appropriate that all of the Komsomol youth will remain and give close help to the farm."

UzSSR SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION LAGS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OQITUVCHILAR GAZETASI in Uzbek 27 July 1983 carries on page 3 a 1,100-word article by I. Rahimov (UzSSR deputy minister of education) titled "Let's Increase the Scale of Construction Work." The article reviews construction of educational institutions in the UzSSR in the first half of 1983. Schools with a capacity of 35,422 financed from all sources were put into service in the UzSSR in the first half of the year. Forty-four percent of capital accumulation for school construction was assimilated. The above figures include schools for 18,958 pupils financed by funds of local soviets; this was 26 percent of the yearly plan. Schools on kolkhozes for 11,760 pupils were put into service. Preschool institutions with 14,780 places financed from all sources began to be used. Thirty-eight percent of capital accumulation allocated for their construction was assimilated. Preschool institutions with 3,345 places began to be used by kolkhozes.

Much of Rahimov's article is devoted to problems in school construction. "In particular the plans for the Ministry of Water Management, Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Production, Glavsredazirsovkhozstroy and other contractors to hand over schools for use, and the construction plans for construction of preschool education institutions by the republic Ministry of Water Management, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Construction and other ministries have remained unfulfilled.

Rahimov says that some higher educational institutions, in particular pedagogical institutes, have been housed in general education schools for 400-535 pupils; these buildings do not have the necessary laboratories and cabinets.

"Although the Ministry of Education has appealed to the local party and soviet organs, as well as the main contractor ministries and institutions on several occasions to render help in constructing educational institutions of the republic, the situation still remains unsatisfactory.

"The construction organizations of Glavtashkentstroy are slowly producing the construction objects of the UzSSR Ministry of Education. These organizations fulfilled only 33 percent of the construction-installation work for the months of January-June." Only 25 percent of the planned construction of a new building for the Republic Pedagogical Uchilishche imeni V.I. Lenin was completed by the UzSSR Ministry of Construction from the economic plan for 6 months, only 869,000 were assimilated." Rahimov cites a number of projects around the republic where construction has lagged; dormitories for Khorezm State Pedagogical Institute, and projects at Andizhan, Syr-Darya and Dzhizak Pedagogical Institutes.

Social and Cultural Affairs

NEW BOOKS ON ZIONISM, PARTY HISTORY, PERSONNEL POLICY REVIEWED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 14 August 1983 carries on page 2 a 300-word item under the rubric "Books for Your World." The item reports that the "Uzbekistan" Publishing House recently published four books in Uzbek. The 6th, enlarged edition of the textbook SOVET ITTIFQAI KOMMUNISTIK PARTIYASI TARIKHI ("History of the CPSU") incorporates materials from the 23d to 26th CPSU Congresses and the 1977 USSR Constitution. KADRLARNI TANLASH, JOY-JOYIGA QOYISH VA TARBIYALASH ("Selection, Placement, and Education of Cadres") by Chori Almatov, Socialist Labor Hero and first secretary of Kunkurgan Raykom, deals with the cadre policy of party organizations on the basis of the 26th CPSU Congress and the May 1982 and June 1983 plenums of the CPSU Central Committee. The book SIONISTIK IDEOLOGIYANING REAKTSION MOHIYATI ("The Reactionary Substance of Zionist Ideology") by A. Rostov takes a Marxist-Leninist approach to the problem of the Jews who have created Zionism, an ideology that serves the interests of bourgeois chauvinists and the Israeli Government. E. Yusupov and F. Ismoilov, in INSON ODOBI BILAN ("With Human Courtesy"), explain the principles of courtesy and cite many interesting examples of sincerity, veracity, modesty, sensitivity, love, respect for women, and parental responsibility.

ANNIVERSARY OF CULTURAL MONUMENTS LAW OBSERVED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 10 August 1983 carries on page 4 a 500-word article titled "Monuments Are Our Pride." The article commemorates the 50th anniversary of the decree on protection of historical and cultural monuments, and recalls the passing into law of statutes covering the protection and use of monuments in 1976. Currently, over 7,000 archaeological, architectural, and artistic monuments are registered in Uzbekistan. In 1982, 8,673,000 rubles were spent by the state on their restoration and other works.

NEW INTERNAL AFFAIRS MINISTER ON POLICE CORRUPTION, CONTROLS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 13 August 1983 carries on page 2 a 1,400-word article by I. Ibragimov, UzSSR minister of internal affairs, titled "The Trust of the People." Ibragimov cites Feliks Dzerzhinskiy, the first chekist, who wrote in June 1919 that those chekists who abused their position could expect to be severely punished. Ibragimov confirms that those words retain their validity: "The most serious crime is that committed by those who fight crime, by those who work in organs that must eliminate negative phenomena from our society...." The minister demands mercilessness toward those who stain the honor of the Soviet militia, those who view the fate of people with indifference or apathy, and those who act weakheartedly in the work entrusted to them by the people. He cites the recent adoption by the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee of a decision to form political organs within the system of the USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs. These organs will have the task of organizing and leading party-political, ideological-educational, and cultural affairs, and of increasing

the responsibility of personnel for the fulfillment of their assigned tasks. The formation of these organs demands greater militancy from party organizations in the internal affairs system and greater party influence on personnel. Top officials of the ministry recently discussed these problems at a meeting convened by the CPUz Central Committee. Ibragimov devotes the rest of the article to discussions of measures taken to rebuild BKhSS units and make them more effective in the trade, coop, and consumer sectors.

FOREIGN LANGUAGE INSTITUTE TO TRAIN RUSSIAN TEACHERS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 27 August 1983 carries on page 2 a 500-word article by Gh. Abdurahmonov, rector of Tashkent State Pedagogical Institute of Foreign Languages and corresponding member of the UzSSR Academy of Sciences, titled "A Pair of Specialists." The rector states that after a review of republic needs for Russian language teachers the decision has been reached to modify requirements at the institute. Students in the pedagogical division will henceforth be required to make Russian one of their two languages in which they will specialize. Students in the translation division will continue to specialize in English, French, or Spanish, as well as in either Arabic or Persian. Abdurahmonov remarks that the institute, one of eight such institutes in the Soviet Union, also has a department for advanced training of Central Asian teachers of foreign languages, and coordinates Central Asian research on Romance and Germanic philology. In addition, the institute offers special courses for some 250 engineers, economists, doctors, and scholars, who will work abroad or in United Nations' positions without interpreters.

EDITORIAL STRESSES RUSSIAN LANGUAGE, MILITARY-PATRIOTIC, PHYSICAL TRAINING

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OQITUVCHILAR GAZETASI in Uzbek 9 July 1983 carries a front-page editorial titled "Demand of the Time." The editorial takes the recent Uzbekistan Communist Party Central Committee 11th Plenum and UzSSR Supreme Soviet 7th session meetings as starting points for a discussion of the teaching of Russian language, military-patriotic and physical training. "The Uzbekistan Communist Party Central Committee Plenum noted the need to further improve the study and teaching of the Russian language as among the general education school's most urgent problems. The five All-Union and regional conferences on this question held in the republic in recent years have served well to activate this work. The conference held recently in Samarkand once again affirmed that Russian language study and instruction are unwaveringly proceeding on the path of improvement. We must understand well that along with the achievements we have made in this work, there are many problems remaining. For example, because the majority of [pupils] completing secondary educational institutions, particularly those of rural areas, do not know Russian well. It is necessary for this question to be specially discussed at teachers' August conferences. There exist great possibilities for improving this work and they must be fully utilized.... An important aspect of this work must consist of the strengthening of linguistic preparation of young men drafted into the Soviet Army. Here it is very important to plan and carry out measures to improve pupils' knowledge not merely in Russian language lessons, but also in lessons of primary military preparedness. Practice demonstrates that early in their service poor knowledge of

military vocabulary is felt among youths from Union republics coming to serve in the Army and Navy. Teachers' kollektivs must give special attention to this matter, and must give special attention to using the foremost experience of firm cooperation between Russian language instructors and leaders of primary military preparedness."

The editorial stresses the particular importance of these matters in light of the international situation. Moreover, "In this regard, the physical development of our youth acquires great significance. In recent years a great step forward has been made. But unfortunately in a series of oblasts school sport is not at the required level. The results of the recently held 27th Spartakiad of republic school pupils give evidence of this. And in fact, the shortcomings committed in physical training can cause serious shortcomings in work and mass defense matters and have an influence on people's health."

UZBEKISTAN COMMUNIST PARTY OFFICIAL STRESSES RUSSIAN LANGUAGE

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OQITUVCHILAR GAZETASI in Uzbek 9 July 1983 carries on page 2 a 1,700-word article by S. Nishonov (head of the Uzbek CP Central Committee Department of Science and Educational Institutions) titled "Great Language of Great People." The article is devoted to Russian language instruction in native language schools of Uzbekistan.

"The Russian language, as a source and means of receiving social-political information, plays a very great role from the ideological-political perspective in bringing up the younger generation.

"It is worthy of note that many letters come to the Uzbekistan Communist Party Central Committee, the UzSSR Ministry of Education and local organs of people's education from parents and grandparents asking for their children and grandchildren to be accepted into schools with Russian as the medium of instruction. At the same time education in our republic is in seven languages--Uzbek, Karakalpak, Russian, Tajik, Kazakh, Kirghiz and Turkmen. All of these schools are centrally supplied with teacher cadre, textbooks and curricula. In short, everyone has the opportunity to select the school of the language he wants."

Nishonov writes of the recent Samarkand conference devoted to the Russian language. There were about 120 speeches given there, and the conference was held "on a high scientific-methodological and organizational level." He emphasizes that Russian language instruction is a constituent part of all political-educational work aimed at forming "a scientific world view, and a communist attitude toward labor and social obligation.

"This provides the opportunity to make young people's economic and moral upbringing most productive."

"The Russian language course must provide the assimilation in Russian by the pupil of the Uzbek language school of the vocabulary minimum (social-political vocabulary, economic, agricultural and military terminology).

"In connection with the increasing role of Russian as a subject of study in the national schools, as in other fraternal republics, in Uzbekistan, too, the most convenient conditions are being created for teaching it.

"One of the important factors helping to raise the quality of instruction of Russian language to Uzbek children consists of the creation of new curricula, textbooks and methodological and visual study materials.

"In connection with non-Russian pupils' increasing drive to have a thorough knowledge of Russian and to prepare themselves to work using Russian books, as well as the increasing desire to continue professional training and to join in scientific research work, great attention is being given to questions of enriched Russian language instruction in our republic.

"Work has begun on creating special educational materials for the fourth through eighth grades to supplement the basic textbooks. At present, the educational materials for the fourth and fifth grades have been prepared for press. Publication of educational materials and educational-methodological literature for schools with enriched Russian instruction will be completed by 1985."

Nishonov discusses the work of the journal RUSSKIY YAZYK I LITERATURA V UZBEKSKOY SHKOLE (Russian Language and Literature in the Uzbek School) with regard to schools having enriched Russian language programs. He calls for continued attention to work on textbooks, methodological materials and curricula. The role of television and radio are also discussed.

"Together with the UzSSR State Committee on Television and Radio Broadcasting, the republic Ministry of Education organizes 400 television broadcasts in 17 cycles yearly. About 160 of these are conducted in Russian. The groups [turkum] 'Teacher's Screen,' 'Our Second Mother Tongue,' 'Alive as Life' and 'Russian Literature Lessons' are intended for teachers of Russian language and literature."

INSTRUCTION BEYOND THIRD YEAR IN AGRICULTURAL, TECHNICAL EDUCATION TO BE IN RUSSIAN

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OQITUVCHILAR GAZETASI in Uzbek 30 July 1983 carries on page 3 a 1,600-word article by Narimkhon Hotamov (director of Oqituvchi Publishers) and Mahmud Sattorov (director of the Publishers Editorial Office of Pedagogical Literature) titled "The Publisher and People's Education." The article discusses the work of Oqituvchi Publishers, particularly with regard to textbooks and manuals. The authors point out that 76 percent of the literature put out by the publisher consists of textbooks, manuals, methodological literature, recommendations and visual materials recommended for publication by the UzSSR Ministry of Education. Over 15 million copies of textbooks are printed for pupils of general education schools alone. Besides supplying UzSSR schools, the publisher also supplies textbooks and educational materials for Uzbek language schools of Kazakhstan, Kirghizia, Turkmenistan and Tajikistan.

Among other information about the publishing activity in the UzSSR is the following: "With the goal of issuing more materials needed for education, schools, pupils and teachers, our main editorial office has sought internal reserves, and is finding new capacities. For example, beginning this year, taking into account that after the third course students of higher technical and higher agricultural institutions will learn the lessons in the Russian language, it is envisioned to limit to a certain extent the publication of works translated from Russian. This measure will yield a significant economic result. The paper saved will be used to publish examples of children's literature. In particular, carrying out the resolutions of the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum, it is envisioned to increase the scale of publication of textbooks, manuals, bilingual dictionaries and reference books on the Russian language."

APPLICANTS OUTNUMBER PLACES IN PEDAGOGICAL INSTITUTES

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OQITUVCHILAR GAZETASI in Uzbek 30 July 1983 carries on page 4 a 900-word article titled "Let's Carry Out the Admission Process in Organized Fashion." This unattributed article concerns applications and admissions to UzSSR pedagogical institutes. It provides statistics for the number of applicants and places in a number of them for the coming year. They are: a) Tashkent State Pedagogical Institute imeni Nizamiy--nearly 3,000 applicants for 1,200 places; b) Namangan State Pedagogical Institute--nearly 1,300 applicants for 475 places; c) Andizhan State Pedagogical Institute--nearly 700 applicants for 375 places; d) Republic Russian Language and Literature Pedagogical Institute--1,150 applicants for 600 places. However, the indicators at some other institutes do not reflect as high an interest in becoming teachers. Last year there were good results at Fergana State Pedagogical Institute, but this year the indicator is down.

RASUL GAMZATOV VIEWS RUSSIAN AS LITERARY MEDIUM

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 28 August 1983 carries on page 2 a 1,000-word article by Hero of Socialist Labor Rasul Gamzatov, laureate of the Lenin and USSR State Prizes, titled "Eternal as the Plane Tree." Gamzatov writes in conjunction with the Days of Literature and Art of the Dagestan ASSR in the Karakalpak ASSR. The Dagestani poet notes that the role of Russian literature is especially important in the literary development of small nationalities. In Dagestan works are written in Avar, Lezgin, Kumyk, and Dargin, so that Russian must serve as the basic medium for the wider distribution of the best works of Dagestani authors. This is the way that Dagestani and Karakalpak writers find readers for their creations.

DEPUTY MINISTER OF EDUCATION DISCUSSES SUCCESSES, SHORTCOMINGS OF NURSERIES, KINDERGARTENS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OQITUVCHILAR GAZETASI in Uzbek 20 July 1983 carries on page 2 an 800-word article by J. Sharipova (UzSSR deputy minister of education) titled "Concern for Those Who Hold Our Future." The article by UzSSR deputy minister of education reviews the successes and shortcomings of preschool education in the republic. Sharipova notes the growth of nurseries

and kindergartens between 1960 and 1975 when there were 2,964 institutions (with 173,400 places) and 5,194 institutions (with over 561,000 children) respectively. Now there are nearly 7,900 nurseries and kindergartens where 1,264,000 children are cared for. This means that over 37 percent of the republic's preschool children are in nurseries and kindergartens.

Sharipova describes improvements in equipping the nurseries and kindergartens and in providing them with cadre. Of the 65,000 people working in this area, 51,125 have a specialized secondary or higher education.

Although she gives a generally positive report, Sharipova also indicates some shortcomings. There are not enough preschool institutions in some areas. Some ministries and responsible organizations are not fulfilling their plans of nursery and kindergarten construction. Therefore, the percentage of children in preschool educational institutions of the republic is 29.9 percent under the All-Union average. Several enterprises are cited which, although they have over 1,600 people working in them "are not concerning themselves with making women's labor easier or with improving household services." Nurseries and kindergartens are not being supplied with food in the quantities indicated. Help is needed from the Ministries of Food and Agriculture on this matter.

NEW BUILDING PROJECTED FOR TASHKENT RUSSIAN INSTITUTE

Tashkent OQITUVCHILAR GAZETASI in Uzbek 13 Jul 83 p 1

[Article by T. Akbarov: "Educational-Methodological Building"]

[Text] A group of architects and engineers of "Tashgiprogor" Institute recently delivered an original project. The Republic Institute of Russian Language and Literature was reflected in this project. The educational-methodological building will rise in Tashkent's Akmal-Ikramovskiy Rayon. The building will consist of two sections [blok]. Lecture lessons will be held in the classrooms located in the 12-story section. Likewise specialized kafedras, group [? potok] classes and administrative-economic service departments will be located here.

International

AFRICAN ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNERS IN UZBEKISTAN

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 21 August 1983 carries on page 1 a 200-word report from UzTAG titled "Cities and Nature." The report states that a seminar on the theme "Planning residential areas with environmental improvements in mind" began its work in Tashkent on 11 August. The seminar was sponsored by the UN Population Points Center (KHABITAT), the UN Environmental Program (UNEP), and the USSR Commission for UNEP Affairs, in cooperation with the Committee for Civil Construction and Architecture of the USSR Gosstroy. For 9 days participants from 18 developing countries of Africa have become familiar with Uzbekistan's experience in building cities in a hot, dry climate, and with its measures to protect the

environment under conditions where there is a great tendency for the population to increase, and further developing cooperation between our countries."

BULGARIAN BUILDERS IN GAZLI

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 17 August 1983 carries on page 1 a 200-word report from UzTAG titled "Bulgarian Builders to Uzbekistan." The report states that a detachment of Bulgarian builders is working alongside workers of the "Bukharagazpromstroy" Trust on various industrial projects, housing, and public facilities for the gas refinery workers at Gazli. Recently a Bulgarian brigade completed a month ahead of schedule a kindergarten for 280 children. Another Bulgarian brigade is now building a new school for 1,580 students.

AFGHAN STUDENTS VACATION IN UZBEKISTAN

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OQITUVCHILAR GAZETASI in Uzbek 13 July 1983 carries on page 4 a 200-word article by an UzTAG correspondent titled "They Will Spend Their Vacation in Uzbekistan." The article reports on a group of 160 Afghan students studying in higher educational institutions of Moscow, Leningrad, Volgograd and other cities of the USSR who will spend their summer vacation in Uzbekistan. A solidarity meeting was held for them on 5 July on the Lenin Square of Tashkent. After traveling around the republic to see monuments, meet with youth organizations and visit farms and industrial enterprises, the students will go to the sport camp in beautiful Khumsan village of Bostanlykskiy Rayon. There they will compete in various sports with their Soviet counterparts.

ANTI-SOVIET PROPAGANDA MACHINE BLASTED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 23 August 1983 carries on page 2 a 2,300-word essay by Anvar Qosimov titled "The Vileness of Imperialist Ideology." Qosimov views the struggle between bourgeois and socialist ideologies as a part of the class struggle. Capitalism is intensifying this struggle due to the growing crisis in both its ideology and its spiritual life, as manifested in the spreading apathy and hopelessness among its youth.

Imperialism counters the superior ideals offered by socialism by enlarging the West's propaganda machine. Huge sums are appropriated for propaganda, the mass media are monopolized and expanded, and numerous large ideological centers are formed. At the behest of capitalist governmental circles "Sovietologists" conduct philosophical, sociological, political, economic, and psychological research, and centers gather and process information on all phases of life in the USSR and socialist countries, all for the purpose of denigrating socialism. Recently, a decision was reached at high levels of U.S. foreign affairs organs to step up activities of various anti-Soviet centers and expand political propaganda abroad. A 20-year anti-Soviet propaganda program is being prepared. In short, Washington is planning a long-range ideological campaign aimed at blunting the implementation of socioeconomic developmental programs in the USSR and socialist countries.

The Western media act in a spirit contrary to the interests of mutual trust and peace. A good example of this is the campaign to spread the fabrication of "the Soviet military threat," which is spearheaded by subversive propaganda centers like "Radio Liberty," "Voice of America," and "Radio Free Europe." Imperialism attempts to mobilize the media to stifle the voice of opposition to war. U.S. media must use crude devices to distort the true meaning of events such as the mass demonstrations against U.S. missile strategy.

In socialist countries the mass media are used to improve the cooperation and political climate in the world not to interfere in the affairs of other countries. While the conflict between philosophies and ideas is an objective process the Soviet media try to reach a norm in this conflict that serves good neighbor relations. Hostility toward this or that state, or disrespect for foreign peoples and countries, is alien to the Soviet media and propaganda organs. Socialist countries reject using the mass media to serve militaristic aims. They direct the media toward publicizing socialist diplomatic principles which endeavor to create conditions of peaceful coexistence between states of variant social regimes and to prevent nuclear war.

DIVISIVE DESIGNS OF WESTERN TURKOLOGISTS CRITICIZED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent YOSH LENINCHI in Uzbek 6 August 1983 carries on page 3 a 1,600-word article by M. Ziyoyeva (senior scientific associate of the UzSSR Academy of Sciences News Center on Social Sciences, Candidate of Philological Sciences) titled "False Assertions." The article criticizes foreign (primarily Western) interpretations of developments in Soviet Central Asia and accuses scholars of wanting to destroy the USSR. There is a discussion of "sovietological centers" in the United States, England, France, West Germany, Canada, Turkey, Saudi Arabia and other countries. "Some of these centers are occupied with 'studying' the life of peoples of the Soviet East. These include the 'Association for Study of the Peoples of the USSR' of the 'American Association for the Advancement of Slavic Studies' and the 'Soviet Asia Research Centers' of California and Harvard Universities (United States). Similar organizations exist in England, France and other capitalist states.

"French 'Central Asia scholars' are very interested in questions of national and cultural development, and the position of Islam in the USSR. Sovietologists of Turkey, Saudi Arabia and Indonesia distinguish themselves by advancing ideas of clericalism under the mask of 'defense of Islam.' Despite the directions of their work being different, the primary tasks of all 'sovietological centers' consists of giving 'scientific' recommendations on the conduct of struggle against the doctrine and practice of the communist and national liberation movements."

Ziyoyeva claims that these centers attempt to give people unfamiliar with the USSR a false picture of it, and attempt to make countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America which are achieving or have achieved independence and have chosen the socialist direction to lose interest and hope in the Soviet government. "But actually the goal of all 'sovietologists' is to drive a wedge into the unbreakable friendship of the peoples of the Soviet Union and to destroy the country of Soviets from within."

"In writing about the national question bourgeois 'Central Asia scholars' depend on the lies and slander of 'Soviet colonialism' in the USSR, the existence of 'involuntary russification' and 'sovietization' there, the presence of 'national conflicts' and 'contradictions,' and they try hard to provide a basis for the 'Soviet colonialism' they have invented."

"For example, American 'scholars' (M. Rywkin, E. Bacon and others) persistently argue the existence of 'Soviet colonialism' enveloped in a Marxist configuration in the USSR which differs from the colonialism of tsarist Russian times only in form."

"Great attention is also given in the bourgeois literature to the state of religion in the national republics of the Soviet Union and to the atheistic propaganda conducted there. In particular, the theme of the state of Islam in the Soviet Union is attracting the attention of many authors. They often attempt to 'base' their attacks on the Soviet Central Asian nationality policy by the alleged 'destruction' of the Islamic faith in the country of Soviets, the 'persecution' of believers in this faith and the 'disappearance' of all national traditions specific to the culture of Central Asian peoples as a result of 'russification' and 'sovietization.' But such assertions are totally empty. The weakening of religion is not specific to Central Asia, but characteristic of the whole USSR. Not just Islam, but Christianity and other religions in our country have declined in the process of development of socialist society. But everyone knows that Soviet law provides for freedom of conscience of every citizen of the USSR and that no one in our country has ever been persecuted or will ever be persecuted for believing in this or that religion.

"Many foreign guests who come with good intentions to our country and become acquainted with the life of the Uzbek people are convinced of this first hand and admire the life of peoples of the Soviet East. For example, member of the People's Council of the Yemeni Arab Republic Zoid Mutia Damaj became closely acquainted with the reality of Uzbekistan and expressed his impressions like this: 'After all the things I saw in Uzbekistan, I wanted all backward Muslim countries to follow your path of development.'

"Bourgeois ideologues also attempt to show the history of Central Asian peoples' national delimitation--establishment as distinct republics, and their development as much as possible in distorted fashion. As they contend, the national-state delimitation of the territory of Central Asian peoples carried out in 1924 was supposedly done not in order to provide the independence of the local peoples, but on the contrary, in order to separate the Turkic people of the region, i.e., in the words of the sovietologists, the united Turkic peoples, from one another, and to force a wedge into their unity. But this concept 'united Turkic people' was invented by the Panturkists and is a myth hooked onto by alien elements opposed to the Soviets. The real vital facts, however, demonstrate that the national delimitation was in accordance with the wishes of the Central Asian peoples, put an end to each of them being dispersed and gave them genuine independence and freedom. It created the conditions for them to turn into highly developed socialist nations, and for the

whole country. When bourgeois 'Central Asia scholars' falsify the question of national delimitation they have one goal: it is to destroy the friendship of the peoples of the USSR, and to call for 'unification' of all Turkic-speaking peoples living in the USSR and creation, together with the Turks of Turkey, of a 'single independent state consisting of Turkic peoples.'"

IRANIAN-SOVIET RELATIONS REVIEWED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 26 August 1983 carries on page 3 a 1,100-word commentary by newspaper international commentator T. Soliyev titled "Into Whose Hands Are They Playing." The commentary is published in the world news section in response to readers' requests for information on the situation in Iran.

In February 1979 "an anti-imperialist, Islamic revolution" overthrew the hated regime of the shah, and the Islamic Republic of Iran was proclaimed, with Ayatollah Khomeyni as head of the Islamic Revolutionary Council. Several changes of a democratic character, such as land reform and nationalization of industry, began to be implemented, giving birth to hope in the Iranian people. Recently, alarming events have taken place in Iran for which the Soviet Union is being blamed.

U.S. statements deliberately distort Soviet policy on Iran. They claim that the threat to Iran has always been from the north, and that the Soviet Union intends to invade the country. The USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs delivered a note of protest to the American Embassy in Moscow calling such fabrications groundless. The Soviet Union has stated on several occasions that it seeks the development of good neighbor relations with Iran.

Although the Iranian people know who supports it the Iranian leadership has groundlessly grouped the Soviet Union with the United States. It has considerably reduced the staff of the Soviet Embassy in Tehran and curtailed the activities of the Society for Cultural Relations with the Soviet Union and other institutions. But the Iranian people remember the 40 years of bitter history that Iran's "close friendship" with the United States produced.

The momentum of positive changes in Iran is being slowed. "A policy of vengeance on communists who were the most fervent fighters for a happy future for the country, and on democrats and all democratic forces, is being adopted, and a reactionary assault under the pretext of defending Islam, is reaching extremes." Since February 1983, Iranian security organs, employing the terrible methods taught them by the CIA and Israeli intelligence, have been persecuting members of Tudeh, the Iranian People's Party. More than 2,000 party members, including its leader Nuriddin Qiyaniy, have been thrown into prison. Nonetheless, Tudeh will continue its militant activities. And the Soviet Union will continue to pursue its traditional policy of friendship toward Iran.

UZBEK-INDIAN CULTURAL TIES STRESSED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 25 August 1983 carries on page 4 a 1,000-word article by Candidate of Philology Sh. Turdiyev

titled "Esteem." Turdiyev claims that bourgeois falsifiers denigrate Uzbek achievements in national culture and art during the Soviet period, but that foreigners who have seen these achievements first-hand expose the falsifications in their writings. He lists various poets and writers from Muslim countries who have written about Uzbekistan, and cites several Indian writers on the subject. For example, the Indian poet Sajjad Zahir wrote: "The relations of India and Pakistan with Uzbekistan and other regions in Central Asia have ancient and deep roots. For example, our customs, our architecture, and our languages are very similar. The parents of Galib, the greatest poet of the Urdu language, were from Samarkand. The works of Amir Khusrav, who wrote in Persian, are read and loved in India, and have found as much fame in Soviet Central Asia." Turdiyev remarks that such endorsements show that Uzbekistan is a model for Asian and African countries, and that the love and respect of Afro-Asian writers for the country of the Soviets and for Uzbekistan is constantly growing.

CHINGIZ AYTAMATOV POPULAR IN VIETNAM

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN'ATI in Uzbek 19 August 1983 carries on page 7 a 600-word article by Candidate of Philology Le Vin' Kuok titled "Vietnamese Publications." Kuok states that there is a very strong interest in Vietnam in writers of Central Asia and Kazakhstan. The poetry of Mirzo Tursunzoda, the works of Mukhtor Avezov, and the novels of Abdulla Qahhor, Rahmet Fayziy, Asqad Mukhtor, and Jonrid Abdullakhonov, have all been published in Vietnam. The works of the Kirghiz author Chingiz Aytmatov are especially interesting to Vietnamese critics and readers: "Chingiz Aytmatov's works are a true epic honoring the homeland and the working people... The heroes he creates, in addition to being profoundly national and individual characters, are also generalized types. The author explores what elevates the individual and insures the triumph of good over evil. For this reason his works are watered with a genuine and profound humanism."

TASHKENT POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE HAS TIES WITH HUNGARIAN INSTITUTION

[Editorial Report] Tashkent YOSH LENINCHI in Uzbek 25 August 1983 carries on page 3 a 400-word article by Rustam Rahimov (4th year student of the Architecture Faculty, Tashkent Polytechnic Institute imeni Abu Rayhon Beruniy) titled "Friendship--More Precious Than Gold." The article reports on an exchange of visits by students and instructors of Tashkent Polytechnic Institute and Budapest Technical University. The group from Tashkent went to Budapest in early July for 20 days, while the Hungarians arrived on 5 August. Besides Tashkent, the Hungarians also went to Urgench, Samarkand and Bukhara.

PALESTINIAN WRITERS IN TASHKENT

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN'ATI in Uzbek 12 August 1983 carries on page 1 a 300-word article by H. Sa'dullayev titled "Meeting With Palestinian Poets." Sa'dullayev reports that a meeting was held at the UzSSR Writers Union on 9 August with the Palestinian author Rasmi Abu Ali and poet Zakariya Muhammad who have been getting acquainted with the capital and its people for several days. Rasmi Abu Ali is one of the founders

of the journal AS-SAYF and Zakariya Muhammad is executive secretary of the weekly AL-HURRIYA. Both Palestinians expressed great interest in publishing and translation work in Uzbekistan. Oktam Usmonov, a secretary of the Writers Union and chairman of the Uzbek Committee for Relations with Afro-Asian Writers, spoke to the guests about the activities of republic writers and periodicals, and about the preparations for the 25th anniversary conference of Afro-Asian writers to be held in Tashkent.

AFGHAN, MONGOLIAN STUDENTS VACATION IN UzSSR

Tashkent OQITUVCHILAR GAZETASI in Uzbek 9 Jul 83 p 4

[Our correspondent: "They Will Rest in Uzbekistan"]

[Text] It is known that a large group of foreign students studying in higher education institutions of our country have come to Uzbekistan to rest. Recently students and graduates who came to the Soviet Union from Mongolia and Afghanistan and study in [our] country's pedagogical higher education institutions were received at the UzSSR Ministry of Education. UzSSR Deputy Minister of Education N.R. Rahmonov spoke to the guests about the progress of people's education in the republic, the successes achieved by Uzbekistan educators in recent years and about young people's selection of careers. Then he answered the young men and women's questions about preparation of teacher cadre, provision of pupils' texts, Russian language instruction in the native [milliy] schools and preschool education. During the reception J. Gh. Yoldoshev, head of the UzSSR Ministry of Education School Office, S.D. Ziyayev, head of the Office of Higher and Secondary Pedagogical Education Institutions, and H.N. Nu'monov, head of the Cadre Office, participated. The Afghan and Mongolian students, invited to our republic for the first time, will become acquainted with achievements reached in various fields of the economy, will learn about noteworthy places of Tashkent, will take an excursion to the cities of Samarkand and Bukhara, and then will rest in a sports camp.

Military

MILITARY PATRIOTIC EDUCATION IN UzSSR SAID TO NEED IMPROVEMENT

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OQITUVCHILAR GAZETASI in Uzbek 2 July 1983 carries on page 1 a 600-word article by T. Niyozmatov (inspector of the Primary Military Preparedness Department of the UzSSR Ministry of Education) titled "Let There Be an Educational Complex in Every School." The article concerns military-patriotic education in schools which are said to be carrying out exemplary work in this area. "But there are also examples giving evidence of this work being organized very weakly. There are serious shortcomings in carrying out primary military preparedness lessons in Dzhezak, Syrdarya and Kashka-Darya Oblasts. Thus, in three of the eight schools examined in Kashka-Darya Oblast matters of primary military preparedness are being conducted unsatisfactorily. There are no staff military leaders in 18 of the oblast's schools and the curriculum requirements for the work of primary military preparedness are being broken." A number of schools where this is the case are listed.

"In the 1983-84 school year new boarding schools for local youth will open in Tashkent and Samarkand with enriched Russian language study and strengthened military physical culture preparedness. The UzSSR Ministry of Education is giving particular attention in selecting for these boarding schools the best pupils completing the 7th and 8th grades and expressing the wish to be officers of the Soviet Army.

SCHOOL MILITARY LEADERS COOPERATE WITH RUSSIAN LANGUAGE TEACHERS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OQITUVCHILAR GAZETASI in Uzbek 20 July 1983 carries on page 3 an article by T. Toqayev (director of the Primary Military Preparedness Cabinet of Andizhan Oblast Institute of Teacher Qualification Improvement) titled "On the Basis of Solidarity." The article reports on aspects of cooperation between school military leaders and the Russian language teachers in Andizhan Oblast. Recently, the primary military preparedness cabinet and the Russian language cabinet of Andizhan Oblast Teacher Qualifications Improvement jointly sent a methodological letter to local areas on "International Upbringing in Russian Language and Literature Lessons in the National Schools." Every year the Russian language cabinet holds a zonal seminar under the rubric "Russian Language as an Effective Means of Bringing Up the New Man." This year at the seminar, which is intended for Russian language teachers working in non-Russian schools, a report will be given on "Thorough Study of the Russian Language as a Component Part of Preparation for Service in the USSR's Armed Forces."

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